EVENING EDITION

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VICTORY IS ASSURED FOR AXIS IN BATTLE, GOEBBELS DECLARES

Long War Will Not Benefit Allies, He Asserts in Wuppertal Speech

REICH WILL CRUSH REDS

Allied Invasion of French Colonies Seen Cover Up For Dieppe Fiasco

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, November 18.—Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in his speech at Wuppertal, a key town in the Ruhr district, on Tuesday, declared that a prolonged war would not realize any good to the Allies as they allegedly hope for. He asserted that the Axis Powers cannot fail to win final victory in the present war.

The Propaganda Minister's speech as reported by Domei from Wuppertal on Tuesday runs in substance as follows:

"The Soviet war against Germany and other countries in Europe has resulted so far in victory for Germany and thus the Reich has acquired practically all that is needed for her political claims and for the sustenance of her population.

To End Communism

"By means of the Reich-Soviet war, Germany aims at crushing the Soviet forces to the extent that the menace they present to Germany's security will be ended. Bolshevism endangers the peace of the whole of Europe, and Germany is playing the historic role of leading the healthy reconstruction of the European continent.

"The Allies' failure at Dieppe was convincing proof that Europe is well defended against all possible forced landings. It also revealed that the Allies have no hope of establishing a second front on the continent. Their present invasion into North Africa was intended as a means to cover up their past disgrace at Dieppe, and furthermore, it is no wonder that one of the least defended spots was selected in their present invasion move. However, it is clear that the present operations will end in a similar failure as that at Dieppe. In this connection it is of interest to note that even some Americans are now criticizing their armed forces in strong words.

"From the first Germany firmly believed that any second front would not be formed by the Allies and now she is confident of the truth of her belief. Now it is more than clear that when a second front was promised by Prime Minister Churchill to Premier Josef Stalin there existed a big gap between the wording of the promise and its practice.

Britain in Despair

"The war is being fought across the seven seas of the world for German submarines are now extending their sphere of operations even to the Pacific. It is very natural that Britain has begun to be seriously concerned over the successive losses of her merchantmen.

"The British propaganda forces are now all out to make the world believe that the Allies will win the final victory in the war by prolonging hostilities. There is, I daresay, no greater folly than this buffoonery, for it is a historical fact that no force which is constantly victorious will ever lose in the fight. Can anyone believe that one who has an endless record of defeats will be able to win in the end? We firmly believe that those who are dominating the larger spheres of the globe will win any war no matter how prolonged it turns out to be."

BRITISH COAST SHELLED

German Long-Range Guns Blast Military Establishments

Domei

LISBON, November 18.—German long-range guns on the coast of France suddenly opened fire on the evening of November 17 against military establishments along the British coast over the British Channel, a dispatch from Berlin reveals.

The British forces countered the bombardment by opening fire against the French coast, the report says, adding that this battle of bombardment was the longest and the largest in scale in the last several months.

Third Solomons Sea Battle Viewed Final Fight for Mastery of the Air

Japanese Navy Accomplished Great Feat in Naval Engagement for Enemy Had Better Positioned Bases For Planes, States Rear-Admiral Minami

"The Third Sea Battle off the Solomon Islands can be considered a decisive engagement to gain the command of the air in the Solomon Sea," commented Rear-Admiral Teizo Minami, chief of the Marine Department of the Dai-Nippon Airways, in an interview with the Yomiuri-Hochi.

"The Third Battle off the Solomons was fought against heavy disadvantages on our side," said Rear-Admiral Minami, "because the base of the Japanese Forces was far from the scene of fighting while the enemy had a powerful air base and air strength in Guadalcanal Island. He continues:

"In accordance with the Japanese Navy's traditional strategy of 'Nothing ventured, nothing gained,' the Imperial Naval Forces dared to launch that large-scale battle in defiance of unfavorable conditions.

"The Navy had been commissioned with the heavy task of landing Army reinforcements. The attempt was so important that capital ships had to be attached to the convoy.

"The strife resulted in heavy damages to the enemy but at the same time our side also suffered considerable losses. However, the damages to our side do not exercise any effect on the strength of the Imperial Navy. You must remember that the war annals show that no battle can be fought without losses.

"With the war results of the Third Battle off the Solomon Islands, the people must envisage how fierce and terrific the war will become in the future and must further strengthen their determination to win the current war."

FILIPINOS WITNESS SPIRITUAL REBIRTH

Islanders Marching Ahead to Cooperate With Japan to Build New Philippines

By TOYOAKI ONO,
Member of The Religious Section of the Japanese Army in the Philippines

Domei

MANILA, November 19.—Spiritual rejuvenation courses through the Philippines today, as Filipinos awaken to the exigencies of the times to march ahead in close cooperation with the Japanese to build a new Philippines.

A "New Philippines" means to a Filipino the eradication of American influences through the revision of their political, economic and cultural institutions. It means to him a spirit to fight for his country in collaboration with the Japanese—a spirit indispensable in attaining the reconstruction of the Philippines.

That realization has come through bitter experiences at the hands of American forces in the Philippines and through the sincere encouragement of many officials of the Japanese Army to find their rightful heritage.

The experiences of Juan Castro, a bank employe in Manila before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, is a typical example of that mental awakening.

During my one year's stay in the archipelago, I have made the acquaintance of many Filipinos and it was my good fortune to have become intimate with Mr. Castro.

Raps U.S. Democracy

"American democracy is nothing but another name for egoism," Mr. Castro said during an interview, pointing out that "after all, the Americans tried to the last to defend their own life and property in the Philippines by forcing the Filipino always to man the front lines."

Relating his experiences at the hands of the American forces, Mr. Castro revealed that when the news of the Japanese landing upon Corregidor reached him, he was in the tunnel at the time.

"The American officers at the point of their revolvers ordered us to come out of the tunnel. We had no helmet nor arms," the Filipino said. "It seemed that to the Americans we, Filipinos, were nothing but so much sand in the fortress."

"Under these circumstances," he continued, "it was only natural that the Filipinos soon became estranged from the Americans. The majority of the Filipinos have gone through the same experiences like me."

Mr. Castro has become a devotee of the Japanese language and from early morning he studies the Japanese books. He hopes to study the Japanese history and learn more about the Japanese. He has expressed a desire to go to Japan to continue his studies by actually observing the life of the Japanese people. Mr. Castro also deeply regretted the lack of spiritual unity among the Filipinos, which is prompt to answer the call of their fatherland.

At the time of the Imperial Headquarters announcement toward the end of last month revealing the brilliant war result in the South Pacific, Mr. Castro declared, "It's incredible! This must have become the wonder of the world. The American people with their sons at the front no doubt have been shocked by the news of

(Continued on Page 2)

FRASER IS WORRIED BY NIPPON VICTORY

New Zealand Premier Says Solomons Battle to Decide Future of His Country

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 18.—Japan's new naval victory in the Southern Pacific has a decisive importance, German authorities declare and this fact has been admitted frankly by Premier Peter Fraser of New Zealand, who said that the naval Battles off the Solomons would decide the future of New Zealand.

Meanwhile German quarters state that in the Southern Pacific naval battles, the Allies are losing as many warships as they have suffered in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and that the repeated victory of the Japanese Navy is making it impossible for the Allied nations to concentrate their naval strength sufficiently to become overwhelmingly superior to the German and Italian naval forces.

Concerning the North African battle, German authorities have remarked that the battle of North Africa has only begun, and it is not yet known what might happen in Tunisia. At any rate, the great results obtained by the Axis air and submarine units in attacking the enemy have proved that for the Allies the question of transporting troops and supplies is a vital one. Unless this transportation question is solved, the Allied forces that had landed in North Africa would not be able to make any effective operation.

Berlin authorities also assert that battle fronts are scattered all over the world but they are closely related and judging from this viewpoint, the invasion of the Allied forces into North Africa is a dangerous adventure. The actual battle results would never be altered by propaganda reports, they add and this has already been clearly proved by the false reports widely circulated by the Soviet authorities concerning the progress in the Stalingrad front.

UNHULLED BURMA RICE BOUGHT BY JAPANESE

Will Be Distributed to Other Parts of Co-Prosperity Sphere

Domei

RANGOON, November 16.—News that the Japanese Military Authorities have again started purchasing large quantities of unhulled rice was welcomed today by the Burmese farmers since it will improve their economic position.

The rice thus bought will be distributed to other parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was said.

The Military Authorities, it was recalled previously bought unhulled rice for the same purpose through the Burma Rice Control Association.

The rice, which was purchased, formed part of the supply carried over from last year, it was said.

The Japanese authorities are now contemplating further purchasing of last year's rice as well as rice harvested this year.

SOVIET LINER SUNK IN CASPIAN WATERS BY REICH AIR UNITS

Luftwaffe Also Accounts for One Troop Ship, Tanker And Cargo Vessel

ASTRAKHAN RAILWAY HIT

German High Command Announces Gains in Central Sector of Eastern Front

Domei

BERLIN, November 18.—German air units bombed and seriously damaged one large Soviet passenger ship in the Caspian Sea, and also sank one lighter loaded with troops and supplies, one tanker and one cargo ship in the Volga Delta area, it is reported by D.N.B.

Also German airplanes destroyed the railway line in the Astrakhan district.

Germans Make Gains

Domei

BERLIN, November 18.—Fighting in the Stalingrad sector and around the banks of the Don River was localized in nature, the German High Command announced today.

The communique added that the German forces had achieved some remarkable successes in the operations against the Soviets in the central sector of this front.

Sectional Battles Rage

Domei

BERLIN, November 18.—With weather conditions daily aggravating in the Eastern Front and with heavy snow storms raging there today, war operations were not carried out smoothly, with the exception of some sectional battles waged in various sectors.

The German troops, who have been vigorously conducting mopping-up operations in Stalingrad for the last week, made a wholesale attack on the remnants of the Soviet forces which were putting up resistance by utilizing the roads and houses in the industrial area in the northwest part of the citadel.

In the Tuapse area, the Reich forces encircled and dealt an annihilative blow to two Soviet units. The German forces heading for the Grozny oil field, meanwhile, encountered and waged a fierce battle with the Soviet troops to the southeast of Nalichik.

In a sector southeast of Leningrad, the Soviet forces suddenly opened a counter-offensive but the Germans stopped their advance and are gradually repulsing the raiders.

The Luftwaffe is active in all fronts, helping the land forces which are engaging a hard fighting. German warplanes are bombing the Soviet artillery positions and military establishments, completely hindering the activities of the Soviet air force.

STOCK EXCHANGE, SCHOOLS AFFECTED IN INDIA CLASHES

Court in Session Broken Up; Bomb Incident Occurs in Ahmedabad

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 18.—The disturbances in India are being continued unabated with raging fury in all parts of the country, a New Delhi dispatch reveals.

A terrible clash took place on November 18 near the Stock Exchange in Bombay between the police and the masses of the National Congress Party, the report says. It reports that 14 people were arrested after the collision.

Also, a bomb incident occurred in Ahmedabad and 23 men were arrested by the police.

In Surat, Bombay Province, meanwhile, a number of demonstrations were carried out and as a result almost all schools there have been closed.

In Peshawar, members of the Red Shirt Corps broke into the court house during business hours and set fire to the building. The demonstrators met in a clash with the police who hurried to the scene and arrested many of them.

Wang Completes Wuhan Tour

Domei

NANKING, November 18.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, arrived here by air this morning after completing his four-day inspection tour of the Wuhan area.

Some Losses on Nippon Navy Prove Severity of 3rd Solomons Battle

Admiral Takahashi Says as Enemy Intent on Keeping Australia and Attacking Occupied Areas, More Sea Fights Expected

That Japan suffered some losses in the Third Battle off the Solomons eloquently shows the severity of the battle, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, retired, and former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, told the press on Wednesday immediately after the announcement of the naval struggle was made by the Imperial Headquarters.

"The achievements of the Imperial Navy every time they are announced are enough to make us deeply grateful to them. We had some losses in the present battle, but these, in view of the severity with which the hostilities were staged, are all too natural," he said.

"The significance of the series of battles so far fought around the Solomons, when taken in the negative sense, may mean that the United States is now full out to hold her connection with Australia. When considered in the positive way, the same enemy country may be regarded now intent on encroaching upon the various Japan-occupied zones in the south. Under these considerations, I am sure that many more naval battles will be fought in the same area."

"We stand much warned against the probable counter-offensives to be successively made around the Solomons. Those at the home front at this juncture are required to do their best to execute their respective works sharing the mind of the fighters at the front."

PRESENTS ARE MADE OF KWANNON IMAGES

Given by Takinogawa Artists' Association for Souls Of War Dead

In order to pray for the peaceful repose of the souls of the war-dead, the Takinogawa Artists' Association presented Kwannon images to the bereaved families in Takinogawa-ku with due ceremony Wednesday afternoon, reports the Asahi.

The Kwannon images presented are of copper and about five inches high. They have been cast by Hozumi Katori, a member of the Art Academy and also of the Takinogawa Artists' Association, after the pattern of the famous Kwannon image which was presented to the Imperial Household by the Horyuji Temple in Nara Prefecture. The prototype is claimed to be the oldest Buddhist image in this country.

The ceremony for the presentation of the sacred gifts was held at the Takinogawa Ward Office attended by 300 bereaved members and other persons concerned. It was commenced at 1 p.m. Wednesday with the observance of the national rites, which were followed by a Buddhist service conducted by priests of all sects in the same ward. Hazan Itaya, an expert of industrial art, delivered an address representing the donators. He was followed by Taneji Ohara representing the bereaved families who expressed deep appreciation.

The Takinogawa Artists' Association, it is recalled, was organized on December 8 last year by 300 artists for the purpose of military relief. Prominent masters of art living in Takinogawa-ku, namely, Hazan Itaya and Hozuma Katori, experts of industrial art, Seibo Kitamura, a sculptor and Uichiro Kokura, Itaru Tanabe and Hoan Kosugi, painters, who are all members of the Art Academy and the Education Ministry Exhibition, promoted the movement to organize the Association.

The same organization donated ¥10,000 to the Army and Navy some time ago.

LAVAL SUCCEEDS PETAIN

Domei

VICHY, November 18.—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, gave full authority for administrating the nation to Premier Pierre Laval, and appointed him as the successor to the Chief of State, it was announced by the Ministry of Information today.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SAIGON, November 18.—Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain and Premier Pierre Laval conferred for long hours on Tuesday with Admiral Rene Platon, just returned from an inspection trip in North Africa, reports from Vichy reveal.

Writers Back in Peking

Domei

PEKING, November 18.—Chou Tsuo-jen and six others, who represented Central China at the recent Greater East Asia Literary Conference in Tokyo, arrived here from Hsinking by rail at 5:50 p.m. today on their way back to Nanking. It is understood that they will stay here until Friday when they will resume their homeward journey.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL SAID AGAINST ALLIES

Berlin States Both Nations Watching for Signs of Anglo-American Treachery

Domei

BERLIN, November 18.—The national policy of Spain and Portugal can be considered anti-Allies from various observations, declared the German Foreign Ministry today.

With reference to the recent mobilization of a part of its army by the Spanish Government to defend its neutral position, the Wilhelmstrasse authorities expressed the following views:

The recent mobilization of the Spanish army is for the purpose of protecting the position of neutrality which the Spanish Government has firmly maintained since the beginning of the current European War.

President Roosevelt has declared that the American forces chose the "weakest point" and invaded the French territory. Accordingly, Governments of various nations must naturally take precautionary measures so that they may not be considered "weak points" by Roosevelt.

Considering from the fact that the Falange Party has instructed its members to hate Britain and to pity the Britons in the 10th article of the 10 Commandments which have recently been published in a pamphlet form, the general tendency of Spain's national opinion is not difficult to surmise.

As for the attitude of the Portuguese Government, it is not clear because of the strict censorship. Considering the close relationship between Spain and Portugal and also from the fact that the Portuguese Government has filed a strong protest with United States over the violation of the sovereignty of the Portuguese territory by the American air force, the same Government will fundamentally take the same course with the Spanish Government.

YOSHIZAWA AND DECOUX HOLD CLOSE CONFERENCE

Domei

HANOI, November 18.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, held a close conversation with Governor-General of French Indo-China, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, at the latter's official residence at 4 p.m. on Tuesday.

The French Governor-General during the talks, it is understood, expressed his earnest wish that French Indo-China, faced with the strained situation in the homeland of France, will be closely connected with Japan.

He also expressed his desire that a Japan-French Indo-China economic parley will be started next year.

Ambassador Yoshizawa, at the request of the French Governor-General will see him time and again, it is reported.

Minister Aoki Is Honored

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, was congratulated on his assumption of the present post by 180 alumni of the Nagano Middle School, his Alma Mater, at a reception held on Wednesday evening at the Asia Restaurant in the Mantetsu Building.

2 CRUISERS AND 2 DESTROYERS ARE SUNK BY ITALIAN FORCES IN W. MEDITERRANEAN WATERS

Leopold S. Amery's Son To Make Radio Speech From Berlin to Britain

Domei

BERLIN, November 18—The Berlin Broadcasting Station announced this evening that John Amery, son of Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, will make special broadcasts to England for several days beginning Thursday. Already the Berlin Broadcasting Station is daily broadcasting in English toward England at 9:30 p.m., criticizing the policy of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Now the son of the British Secretary of State for India will tell the British at home the policy and standpoint of the Axis nations. It is already expected here that the broadcasting by John Amery will cause considerable reaction in England.

ARGENTINE CABINET HIT BY DISSENSION

Resignation of War Minister Tonazzi Due to Disagreement With President

Domei

LISBON, November 18.—Because of the increasing pressure brought upon Argentina by the United States, opinion is now divided within the Argentine Government respecting its diplomatic policy, and this has led to the sudden resignation of War Minister General Juan N. Tonazzi, says a report reaching here.

All evening papers of Buenos Aires today reported the resignation of the War Minister and commented that his resignation was due to his disagreement with President Ramon S. Castillo on the diplomatic policy.

General Tonazzi is reported to be closely associated with General Don Agustin P. Justo, former President, who is against the present Cabinet.

At the Cabinet conference held immediately after the resignation of the War Minister, President Castillo was not present, and it is believed that there might have been considerably complicated affairs behind the War Minister's resignation.

To newspapermen, the secretary to the President refused to make any comment and further added that the President would be unable to reply to their questions on this matter.

P.I. FINANCIAL ORGANS TO BE STRENGTHENED

Demand for Capital Becoming Brisk With Islands Making Rapid Progress

Domei

MANILA, November 18.—In view of the fact that demand for capital is becoming active in the Philippine Islands with rapid progress now being made in the development of natural resources, the Japanese Military Administration has decided to strengthen the financial machinery of the islands, it was learned today.

As the first measure toward this end the Japanese Military Administration has instructed the Southern Development Bank to investigate thoroughly the financial conditions of the four Filipino banks which have not yet been reopened.

The investigations are expected to be completed within the course of the current year, and it is generally anticipated that, if found satisfactory, these four banks will be amalgamated into one when the financial machinery of the islands will be greatly consolidated.

A plan is also afoot to establish a Central Bank in the Philippine Islands, and when this is realized the banking system of the Philippines will be placed on a sound and healthy basis to the benefit of all concerned.

2 Vessels Also Destroyed In Battle, Says Rome High Command

CARRIER IS DAMAGED

Allied Airfield in Algeria Heavily Bombed by Axis Air Units

Domei

ROME, November 18.—The Italian High Command announced today the damages caused to the Allied forces in the Western Mediterranean by the Italian forces from November 8 to 16 as follows:

Two cruisers, two destroyers and two merchant ships were sunk.

One aircraft carrier, two cruisers, one destroyer and several merchant ships were damaged. Of the merchant ships damaged, six are unable to navigate.

Allied Airfield Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, November 18.—Axis air forces operating in the skies over Algeria, severely raided the Maison Blanche airfield in an intensive bombing attack, with the result that much damage was caused to the facilities thereon, the German High Command announced today in its communique on the French African war operations.

Britishers in Libya Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, November 18.—German bomber units, in the Libyan war area, carried out fierce raids on the British forces in defiance of inclement weather, the German High Command announced today.

The communique added that the Luftwaffe unleashed a rain of bombs on British transport trucks and enemy encampments in the west and southwest of Tobruk, blasting many enemy trucks, while several British tanks were disabled.

Meanwhile, other units of the German air force, operating in the same area, attacked and inflicted severe damage to a British fuel depot and caused considerable casualties to enemy troops encamped in that area.

Bombing Allied Vanguards

Domei

BERLIN, November 18.—As there had been no development in the war situation on all fronts, the German High Command issued no communique today. However, the authoritative quarters of the Reich army made an observation regarding the war situation in French North Africa as follows:

The Axis forces in the border area of Tunisia have not met the enemy forces in engagements. The Allied forces are yet being kept busy in preparing the bases in the rear and only the contingents are making attempts to invade Tunisia.

Because of the mountain ranges stretching from the southwestern part to the northeast in Tunisia, the Allied forces can advance only through narrow roads.

Meanwhile, the Axis scout-planes are watching the activities of the enemy forces, while the bomber squadrons are bombing and machine-gunning the enemy troops who attempt to advance.

Axis Units in Bizerta

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, November 17.—Axis expeditionary forces have reached Bizerta this afternoon, but have not yet come in contact with the Allied forces, according to reports issued by the German headquarters.

2 Foe Warships Sunk

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, November 17.—Axis torpedo planes raided a large convoy off the coast of Algeria and sank two medium-size Allied warships, Italian army headquarters announced today. The announcement also revealed that an Italian submarine raided the mouth of Bone bay in Algeria and succeeded in sinking one large enemy merchantman.

Yamanouchi Passes Away

Kyoji Yamanouchi, 60, councilor of the Mitsubishi Concerns, died at 5:30 p.m. on November 15 at the Tokyo Hospital. The funeral service took place at 1 p.m. Wednesday at the Aoyama Funeral Hall.

AIR MASTERY VITAL FOR FINAL VICTORY

Lieutenant-Commander Tominaga Stresses Importance Of Plane Bases

FORM CENTER OF ACTIVITY

Naval Operation Staged Within Range of These 'Powerful Fortresses'

With the remarkable progress of aircraft, the value of air bases in modern warfare has been greatly increased and present naval battles are fought mainly with air bases as their center, declared Lieutenant-Commander Kengo Tominaga, member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, reports Domei.

On the other hand, before the wonderful progress of aircraft, the value of "defense harbors" has been greatly lessened, as witness the successful Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, said Lieutenant-Commander Tominaga.

Speaking on the importance of air bases, he continued that fierce and decisive naval battles have been fought off the Solomons Group with air bases as the center of operations. Air bases in the present war may be defined as powerful fortresses and the present naval war is staged mainly within flying range of air bases.

Past Battles Reviewed

Reviewing such past big naval battles as the Battle of the Japan Sea and the Battle of Jutland, Lieutenant-Commander Tominaga said that victory or defeat in such large-scale engagements decided the subsequent course and ultimately victory or defeat in the war. He continued that 20 or more years were required for the reconstruction of one lost fleet.

"However, with the appearance of air forces, the characteristic of modern warfare has been changed fundamentally," the naval officer declared.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, aircraft generally exercised its power as a "supplementary arm," he said adding that with the progress of the war, however, air supremacy has become vitally necessary for victory.

"This gave rise to the problem of air bases and aircraft carriers," Lieutenant-Commander Tominaga pointed out.

Under these conditions and the expansion of naval fighting areas, he continued, the value of aircraft units has been remarkably increased. Consequently, it is natural for the United States naval authorities to attach more importance on the utilization of air bases.

Carriers Still Important

Although increasing numbers of suitable air bases and greater flying ranges of present day aircraft make it tough for ship-borne airplanes, aircraft carriers will become, by no means, dispensable. American naval authorities, he continued, seem to consider aircraft carriers as "articles of consumption" and this tendency deserves our serious attention.

Quoting the words of William Winter, noted American radio commentator, Lieutenant-Commander Tominaga said that the object of the present naval battle is not merely for the acquisition of air bases but the destruction of the enemy's naval forces at large.

"We can acquire the method of destroying the enemy fleet by grasping air supremacy. It is impossible for the enemy to win back the Philippines and Malaya, by battleships only, however, battleships can destroy enemy naval power, he continued.

Lieutenant-Commander Tominaga then pointed out that supremacy of the sea is still indispensable in order to acquire mastery of the air for final victory.

Filipinos Witness Spiritual Rebirth

(Continued From Page 1)

the American defeat in the South Pacific."

Mr. Castro declared that without clearly grasping the true objective of the nation and without the spirit to fight for the nation to the last, it is impossible to reconstruct the Philippines.

He further asserted, "In order to make the Philippines a strong nation it is vitally necessary to effect fundamental revision in all fields, in politics, economy and culture, completely eradicating that effeminate civilization which has been cultivated under the American regime."

30th Year of Press Body Feted

A meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Nippon Press Association was held at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday at the Dai-Toa Kaikan in Marunouchi. A reception was held at the same place at 5:30 p.m.

Press Comments

Thursday, November 19

ASAHI—Third Solomons Battle

NICHI NICHI—Thrice We Win in the Solomons; America, Britain and Anti-Vichy Faction

Third Solomons Battle

ASAHI—The waters about the Solomons Islands are now the scene of fierce fighting as the theater of decisive warfare between the main naval strengths of the United States and Japan.

The Solomons are situated at the pivotal center of the defense line linking Australia with Hawaii, so that its strategic importance to the United States is of the greatest. Consequently the United States is concentrating its entire naval strength in the Southwestern Pacific on this campaign, carrying out landings of powerful marine divisions and preparing air force bases in areas it now holds. It seems as if the United States is seeking to decide the issue of the Pacific War in this campaign.

On the part of our land and sea forces, they have operated with brilliant skill and great daring in close cooperation of all arms and between the first Solomons battle and the Guadalcanal battle they have crushed the capital strength of the enemy.

Attaching as it does the utmost importance to the strategic value of the Solomons area, the United States has by no means abandoned their counter-offensives and massing what forces remaining to it in that area it is attempting to attack our convoys, its air force using various bases against our fleet. Its battle-array is not to be despised.

Thus on the night of November 13 a Japanese Naval Force attacked the enemy air base at Guadalcanal and inflicted fatal damage on the airdrome and other flying facilities there. The following day the Japanese trapped American reinforcements composed mainly of at least two battleships and four large cruisers to the northwest of Guadalcanal and subjected them to terrific attack. Thus the results combined with those for November 12 were two enemy battleships damaged, eight cruisers sunk, the greater part of the auxiliaries smashed; 63 aircraft shot down and more than 10 wrecked.

How desperately the enemy fought may be gauged by the fact that we suffered a battleship sunk, one battleship severely damaged, one cruiser and three destroyers sunk, seven transports heavily damaged, 32 planes crashed head on and nine still missing. We cannot find words to express our thanks to the souls of the departed heroes. The only manner in which we can repay is to whip ourselves to greater efforts than ever before for the defense behind the lines.

The terrific battle is still on. The enemy's fighting spirit is up and they are desperately trying every plan to reverse the tide of war. Whether at the front or behind the lines, we must rouse our utmost will to fight and battle to the last.

Thrice We Win in the Solomons

NICHI NICHI—The communique on the Guadalcanal battle in the Solomons which took place between the noon and night of November 12 added that fierce fighting was still in progress in that area. We waited for further reports with bated breath and the detailed account given out by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday afternoon lived fully up to our expectations. The results of the third Solomons battle were as splendid as those in the past.

The Imperial Headquarters communique says that the enemy auxiliary fleet has been practically wiped out. The big losses in cruisers and destroyers are of particular import. We cannot expect the enemy to have abandoned their trans-Pacific campaign and, in fact, it seems true that they are planning new offensives by means of aircraft. But this presupposes the possession of a large number of auxiliary ships for the protection of transports and aircraft-carriers.

Our losses have by no means been slight. We regret the ships and material sunk and, above all, the lives of the valiant fighting men lost. They died for their country without hearing the paean of triumph. But we have been prepared all the time. We do not budge one inch at such reports. We must construct where losses have been sustained and push ever onward toward victory.

America, Britain and the Anti-Vichy Faction

NICHI NICHI—The position of Admiral Jean F. Darlan, former Commander-in-Chief of the French land, air and naval forces who was condemned as a traitor by Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of State, has indeed become strange and complex.

The fact that the de Gaullists, with whom Admiral Darlan and his supporters were expected to coordinate, have issued an instruction to disobey any orders that may be forthcoming from Admiral Darlan; is an open indication of internal friction in the anti-Vichy camp.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt declared recently that the position of Admiral Darlan is but a temporary measure necessitated by military reasons in the South African front. This must be considered the real sentiment in the innermost hearts of America and Britain not only toward Darlan alone, but also to the anti-Vichy elements in general.

To the Anglo-American nations, the reconstruction of France means almost nothing, let alone to worry about the destiny of either the de Gaullists or the Darlan faction. Their real intention is to make most of the anti-Vichy elements to bring the situation to their own interest.

The Anglo-American attitude toward the Soviet Union is again along this line. Their policy toward the Moscow Government is to lead Germany into a wasteful war at the expense of the Soviet forces, and consequently, neither Roosevelt nor Churchill cares about the rise or fall of the Soviet Union or the welfare of the Soviet people. It is only natural, therefore, that the Soviet leaders view the current Allied operations in Africa as having been based on the imperialistic ambition of Britain and the United States.

For, the hidden reason for the Allied operations is to dominate the African continent and to strengthen their feeling of safety in the Mediterranean as well as in the Atlantic as also, to maintain their favorable position in West Asia and in India. However, there is a limit to everything, and their plots and schemes so carefully laid out are being exposed even in their own camp.

Arabs Kill De Gaullists

Domei

ROME, November 18.—A group of armed Arabians in the northern section of Syria collided with the De Gaullist forces, and three De Gaullists were killed, while 20 more were wounded. Such disturbances are reported to be due to the acute shortage of foodstuff in Syria.

INFORMATION BOARD TO PUBLICIZE POEMS

100 Aikoku Hyakunin-Isshu Finally Selected by Committee Yesterday

The selection of "Aikoku Hyakunin-Isshu" or 100 patriotic Tanka poems was completed on Wednesday in a final meeting held at the Nichi Nichi Shimbun office. The selected poems will be publicized on Friday by the Board of Information.

The meeting was attended by all committee members, namely, Nobutsuna Sasaki, Mokichi Saito, Kusui Kubota, Shinobu Origuchi, Shishu Onoye, Suisui Ohta, Jun Kawata, Shosuke Yoshiue, Ryu Saito, Fumiaki Tsuchiya and Eiichi Matsumura, who are all authorities on Tanka poetry.

As the session was a very important one, at which the final decision was to be made, advisers to the committe, namely, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, Dr. Kiyoshi Hiraizumi, professor of Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, member of the House of Peers, Masao Kume, a famed novelist, and others were also present.

The session commenced at 10 a.m. The committee members and advisers opened hot discussions for selecting the 100 best poems from among the 127 Tanka poems, which had been selected in six sessions held previously from among 126,100 poems submitted by the people.

The final decision was reached at 11 p.m. after 13 hours of heated debate. The correct way of reading and writing of these 100 patriotic Tanka poems will be decided today and will be publicized tomorrow by the Board of Information.

ITALIANS TROUNCE ENEMY

Tank Units Smash Armored Cars In Derna Battle

Domei

ROME, November 18.—The Italian High Command announced today that in the western Derna region, Italian tank and armored car units smashed several enemy armored cars.

Bad weather has prevented the activity of the air units but along the coast of Algeria, Axis airplanes shot down six enemy planes, the communique added.

BRITISH TROOPS SHIFTED

Iceland Announces 'Tommies' Sent To Certain Front

Domei

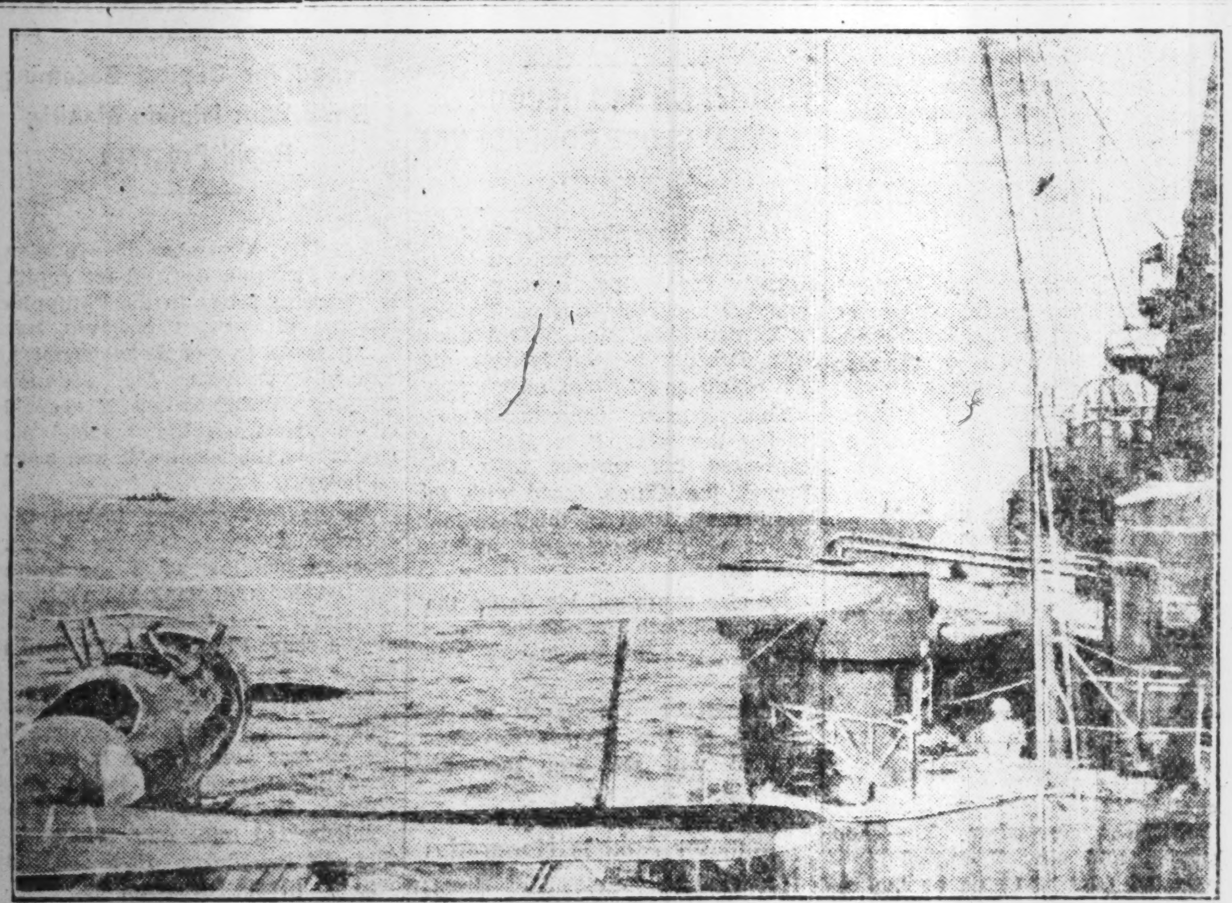
STOCKHOLM, November 18.—At the opening ceremony of the Parliament of Iceland held on Monday, it was announced that British troops stationed in Iceland were moved to a certain new front, but that American forces in Iceland would remain where they were for the present, it is reported by Reuters from Reykjavik.

The destination of the British troops was not announced.

Mohammedans Rap U.S.

Domei

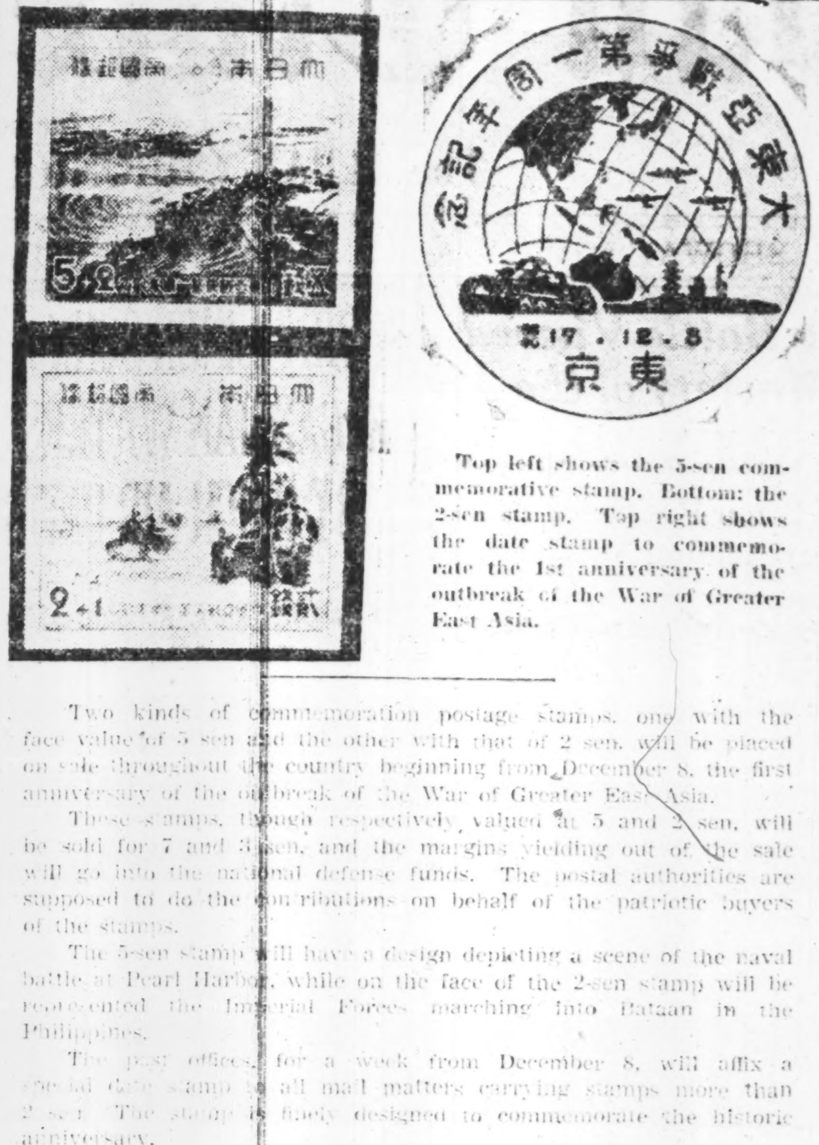
ROME, November 18.—In view of the repeated conflicts between invading American troops and Mohammedans in Morocco, the Mohammedan leader of Morocco invited the commander of the United States forces to a conference and urged him that the traditions of the Mohammedans should be respected so that no more conflicts would be caused.



A JAPANESE WARSHIP DOMINATING THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC WATERS

Photo taken by Sano, member of the Navy Press Corps.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

War Anniversary Stamps



Top left shows the 5-sen commemorative stamp. Bottom: the 2-sen stamp. Top right shows the date stamp to commemorate the 1st anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Two kinds of commemoration postage stamps, one with the face value of 5 sen and the other with that of 2 sen, will be placed on sale throughout the country beginning from December 8, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

These stamps, though respectively valued at 5 and 2 sen, will be sold for 7 and 3 sen, and the margins yielding out of the sale will go into the national defense funds. The postal authorities are supposed to do the contributions on behalf of the patriotic buyers of the stamps.

The 5-sen stamp will have a design depicting a scene of the naval battle at Pearl Harbor, while on the face of the 2-sen stamp will be represented the Imperial Forces marching into Bataan in the Philippines.

The post offices, for a week from December 8, will affix a special date stamp to all mail matters carrying stamps more than 2 sen. The stamp is finely designed to commemorate the historic anniversary.

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE DECEMBER DEBENTURES

Two New Classes Commemorating First Anniversary of War Outbreak to Be Floated

Anticipating the approach of December, which is the month for the distribution of year-end bonuses by business concerns, the Government today decided to issue the sixth wartime savings bond totaling ¥184,500,000 and the sixth patriotic debentures aggregating ¥57,000,000 on December 7, it was disclosed, says Domei.

The public sales of the two debentures which will be made under the supervision of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, are expected to be consumed rapidly.

The two debentures will bear the words "Commemorating the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War."

Kansai Notes

An unusual opportunity has been offered to members of the K.R. & A.C. who are ski enthusiasts in the form of a dry skiing course given by Otto Santner, former Olympic skier, and manager of the Arlberg Ski School in Shiga Heights and Akakura in Nagano Prefecture.

In the dry skiing lessons to cover four weeks, Mr. Santner will show the ropes to his class with conditioning exercises with skis, lectures on the principles of skiing and other theoretical tips necessary for the beginner. By virtue of experiments in the skiing classes of leading universities in Berlin and Vienna, Mr. Santner claims that preliminary lessons in dry skiing are more beneficial to skiers than a fortnight's course on skiing on snow.

Mr. Santner was formerly instructor to the Austrian Government, the Ski Club of India, the Murree Ski Club in India, manager of the Queenstown Ski School in New Zealand, trainer of Olympic teams and himself competed in the Olympic winter games.

Instructor Santner's course at the K.R. & A.C. began on Tuesday and his pupils have turned out complete with skiing paraphernalia in readiness for the coming season.

Yasuo Muraoka of the Foreign Office and formerly editor of the Nichibei Shimbun in New York, is scheduled to address the Nisei in the Kansai district around November 20.

Mr. Muraoka has been in the United States for many years and at the outbreak of the current war was interned until he was repatriated aboard the exchange vessel Asama Maru, which returned to Japan a few months ago. Consequently, he is familiar with conditions in the United States especially in problems relating to the Nisei now in America.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on November 18: Mr. O. Dreyssen, Mr. F. Fuchs, Mr. M. Imoto, Mr. and Mrs. K. Imoto, Mr. T. Ito, Mr. T. Kato, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kinoshita, Mr. T. Kawahara, Mr. K. Noda, Mr. Y. Otani, Capt. W. Sander, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shinhara, Mr. A. Thomsen, Mr. Y. Tamaya, Mr. S. Yamamoto, Mr. K. Yokota and Mr. S. Yamanaka.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on November 18 included: Mr. and Mrs. M. Ihoriya, Mr. Masuda, Mr. T. Yoshida, Mr. M. Kobayashi, Mr. Y. Yokota, Mr. F. Morikawa, Mr. Y. Yamamoto, Mr. T. Kodama and Mrs. C. Takahashi.

Lt. Oye, Famed Athlete, Killed in Philippines, Conferred High Honors

The late Lieutenant Sueo Oye, world-famous pole vault champion of Olympic Game fame, who died a gallant death on December 21 last year in the course of the landing operations in the Philippines, was recently granted the Fifth Grade of the Golden Kite Order and the Sixth Grade of the Rising Sun Order. In this connection, Tadao Oye, father of the late Lieutenant, who is managing a hospital in Hichijo-dori in Higashi-Maizuru, Kyoto Prefecture, said: "The soul of my son must be greatly impressed by the conferment of the Orders. We, bereaved members, are determined to fulfil our respective duties for the cause of the nation."

To Fete 'Kojiki' Anniversary

To perpetuate the literary fame of Yasumaro Ohno and Are Hiyeda, authors of Kojiki, oldest history of Japan, an anniversary will be held at the Kyoritsu Auditorium at 5 p.m. on November 23, says the Asahi.

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OVERSEAS RADIO NETWORK TO EXPAND IN DECEMBER

Broadcasting Hours Will Be Upped From Present 25 To 32 Per Day

To augment the present two 50-kilowatt short wave stations sending true and reliable information throughout the world, a new 50-kilowatt short wave station recently completed will be put in service on December 1, according to Domei. The new station, built entirely of domestic materials, will be a formidable addition to the present two stations waging a successful war of air waves throughout the world in blasting Anglo-American propaganda.

With the entry of the new station into activity broadcasting hours will be increased from the present 25 to 32 hours a day and the hours during which the facilities will be in operation will jump from 52 to 65. Thirteen different broadcasts will be sent every day in 19 foreign languages and two wave lengths will be used in each direction day and night.

Accompanying the increase in broadcasting power, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation intends to increase its staff of foreign language announcers by 20, of which number a greater part will be English language announcers to take part in broadcasts to the enemy. The Japan Broadcasting Corporation has begun a huge movement to assemble and organize these additional announcers.

PHOSPHORITE DISTRIBUTION TO BE CONTROLLED BY LAW

Importers and Producers Required to Submit Monthly Estimates on Amount Handled

In order to enhance production of phosphatic fertilizers and phosphorous industrial chemicals, the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry has decided upon the enforcement of the phosphorite Distribution Control Regulations, effective from November 20, it was revealed by Domei.

Under the provisions of the new control regulations, producers as well as importers of phosphorite are required to submit an estimate of the monthly amount of phosphorite which they expect to handle, to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry by the 10th of each preceding month.

The Japan Phosphorite Company will control the distribution under the provisions of the present regulations, it is understood.

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To Enforce Distribution

Smooth distribution of phosphorite will be secured by the enforcement of the Phosphorite Distribution Control Regulations which were made public by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry in Wednesday's Official Gazette, to go into effect beginning November 20, says the Sangyo Keizai.

The regulations just made public, being based on the materials control ordinance, will promote the activities of the Dai Nippon Phosphorite Company relative to the sales and purchases of phosphorite, on whose timely supply and distribution rests the success of the farming industry in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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IMPERIAL NAVY UNITS SINK 14 ENEMY WARSHIPS, INCLUDING 8 CRUISERS IN 3RD SOLOMONS BATTLE

CHILE ADVISED ON ADVANTAGES OF NEUTRALITY

Serious Consequences Would Follow Abandonment of Present Stand, Says Spokesman

U.S. DUPLICITY FLAYED

Hori Points Out Plight of Other Latin American Nations Betrayed by America

Declaring that "it is our belief that the wise statesmen of Chile fully comprehend that the abandonment of their neutral attitude would invite serious and far-reaching political, economic and military consequences," Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Wednesday stressed that "independence and neutrality now would bring to Chile a greater share in the economic opportunities, international trade and national prosperity in the post-war period."

Mr. Hori pointed out that the other Latin American countries who have abandoned neutrality at the pressure of the United States have gained nothing but economic hardships and broken promises as a result of their rash action. He emphasized that the United States and Britain are interested solely in their own welfare and interests despite their loud and prolonged propaganda to the contrary.

The spokesman's remarks follow:

"In response to inquiries made in the past few days by some of the correspondents regarding the attitude of Chile with reference to the war developments, I should like to make the following observations:

"Despite its boastful propaganda, the United States today is confronted by a serious shipping shortage due to unrelenting Axis submarine attacks. This fact is evidenced by its inability to fulfil its promises of material aid to the South and Central American countries which it has politically or otherwise forced to sever diplomatic relations with or declare war against the Axis Powers.

U.S. Betrays Hopes

"The result for these Hispanic American countries which had thought that benefits and advantages would be derived from severing relations with or declaring war against the Axis Powers has been nothing but betrayed hopes. They are now suffering greatly from lack of certain commodities hitherto supplied them by the United States and by Britain which is even more dependent upon outside aid. Even the United States is feeling the pinch. The extreme difficulty of importing raw materials and other commodities from South American countries is seriously affecting the expansion of its war industries.

"The sinking of vessels plying between Rio de Janeiro and the Amazon, as a result of Axis submarine action, has led to serious suffering in the Amazon region due to lack of food, and the export of Amazon rubber to the United States has been gravely impeded. The Brazilian railways which hitherto have been entirely dependent upon North American coal, can no longer operate smoothly due to the shortage of this fuel.

"In Venezuela, the shortage of tankers has compelled the suspension of the petroleum industry and the workers who have been thrown out of work have been obliged to turn to farming for their subsistence.

"In Honduras, thousands hitherto employed in the banana industry have lost their jobs because the United States is unable to maintain the industry.

"In Guatemala, chromium ore has accumulated mountain high at the mines because of the inability of the United States to provide transportation facilities.

"In Cuba, a serious lack of newsprint has resulted in the suspension of a number of newspapers.

"These are only a few examples of the economic consequences of submission to the dictates of the Northern Colossus in whose eyes the

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Residents In French Morocco Reach Tangier Safely

The Foreign Office was informed on Wednesday that Hiroshi Takawa, Japanese Consul at Casablanca, with 11 other Japanese residents in French Morocco were evacuated safely to Tangier, Spanish Morocco, on November 14. It is recalled that Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador to Vichy, instructed Mr. Takawa to take necessary measures to protect Japanese residents there when American troops invaded French Morocco.

VICHY REGIME HOLDS EMERGENCY MEETING

Appointment of Laval as Successor to Petain in Place Of Darlan Seen

Yomiuri-Hochi

VICHY, November 17.—The extraordinary meeting of the French Cabinet held this afternoon attracted great attention as it followed the important conference between Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and Premier Pierre Laval this morning.

The principal matter that came up for discussion at the Cabinet meeting was reported to have been the line of action to be followed by the Vichy Government in dealing with America and Britain which have invaded French territory in North Africa and with the regime which has been set up by Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, former French Vice-Premier, and his fellow seceders from the Vichy Government in French North Africa with American and British support.

Admiral Rene Platon, Secretary of State attached to the Premier, returned to Vichy on November 17 from North Africa where he had been sent by Marshal Petain to make an inquiry into the strange action of Admiral Darlan, General Emile Nogues, Governor-General of Morocco, General Alfonse P. Juin, Commander in North Africa, former French Air Minister Pierre Cot, and Yves Chatel, Governor-General of Algeria, in setting up the puppet Government in North Africa.

According to reports, the report which Admiral Platon made to Marshal Petain upon his return to Vichy furnished the base of the deliberations at the extraordinary Cabinet meeting.

There is now little doubt that Premier Laval will be named the successor of Marshal Petain in the place of Admiral Darlan.

The general expectation is that Admiral Darlan and other leaders of the puppet Government in French North Africa will be punished as traitors against France.

Most observers are agreed that the Vichy Government is going to move to make common cause with Germany and Italy in defending Tunisia. A report declared that the Vichy Government has named Admiral Platon to proceed to North Africa to command forces to defend Tunisia in common with Germany and Italy.

America and Britain are hatching plots against France with the aid of Admiral Darlan and others who have gone over to their side. It will not be long before they will learn to their chagrin that the Vichy Government is solidly against them.

The time has arrived for the Vichy Government to depart from the attitude of waiting which it has taken care to maintain toward Germany and Italy since the German-French Armistice of 1940, and embark on a program of positive collaboration with the Axis Powers.

Observers are waiting for an actual move by the Vichy Government to share its fortune with Germany and Italy, which as they expect would profoundly affect the entire war situation in Europe in the future.

ARMY HEROES ARE HONORED FOR BRAVERY

Conferment of Latest Posthumous Decorations Announced by War Ministry

SERVICES DISTINGUISHED

Gallantry of Leading Officers Of Mengchiang Government Also Recognized

The second awarding of honors to officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Army who valiantly offered their lives to the State in the War of Greater East Asia, and the 43rd conferment of honors on those who sacrificed their lives for the sake of their country in the China Affair were announced jointly by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry at midnight Wednesday.

Most of those honored, according to the announcement, were killed in action at the outset of hostilities in the Southern Regions after having rendered distinguished services. Many others distinguished themselves in China and Manchoukuo in the China Affair as well as the War of Greater East Asia.

Commander Sakai Included

Those who were posthumously granted Order of the Golden Kite of various grades for having rendered brilliant services in the War of Greater East Asia numbered 2,760. Lieutenant-General Naotsugu Sakai, Commander of an Army corps, whose gallant death took place near Lanchi during the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign last May, was among the honored heroes. He was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun, the highest decorations granted to those on the new honor list.

Twelve of the honored heroes are classified as having accomplished extraordinary exploits. Among them is mentioned Captain Kazuyuki Kuno, who renedered distinguished services in routing Dutch tank units and occupying the Kalijati airfield during the Java campaign. Captain Kuno was killed while the attack on a fortress north of Bandoeng was in full progress.

As to the China Affair, the announcement revealed that the Order of the Golden Kite has been granted to 1,687 officers and men, who were killed in action during the period extending from April 30, 1940, to January 30, 1942. Six of them, including Lieutenant-Colonel Reizo Murata, seized the strong forts Hsushinmiao and Tachin in the Kiangpei district campaign in the enemy's sixth war district. After taking these forts, Lieutenant-Colonel Murata was continuing further operations against the enemy's rear, when he was killed by enemy bullets. He was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite.

Colonel Ikkan Ichida, who was posthumously raised to major-general, body-crashed against an enemy camp after his plane was hit by enemy shells in a certain region in the South on May 25. To him, the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun have been granted.

Colonel Shinnosuke Sonoda, also posthumously promoted to major-general, died gallantly while in action at the foot of Mount Samat as commander of a tank unit on April 6. He has been decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Mengchiang Heroes Honored

In appreciation of meritorious services rendered in the China Affair, with particular reference to the Mengchiang operation conducted in cooperation with tht Japanese Army Forces, His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to confer decorations on six ranking officers of Mengchiang and 125 other leading officers of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, it was announced jointly by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry at midnight Wednesday.

(Continued on Page 2)

Our Guns Roar in Solomons Battle

The photo shows the big guns of a warship of an undisclosed Imperial Navy Unit in the waters off the Solomons blasting away at the enemy.
(Passed by Navy Ministry)

U.S. NAVY CONCEALS ITS HEAVY LOSSES

Only Announces Death of Three Rear-Admirals—All Claims Grossly Exaggerated

Declaring that the Battle off the Solomons was the greatest naval encounter since the Battle of Jutland, the American Navy Department on Monday again announced claims of an outstanding victory, according to a Domei report reaching here from Lisbon. However, in its announcement the American Navy Department, in its usual manner, refrained from making fully known its own losses, merely making public the death of three rear admirals, and stated in highly exaggerated numbers the charged losses of Japanese Navy.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's loudly voiced "great victory" lost some of its luster when he later declared, "But it was not a decisive victory. We must expect the Japanese to carry out further attacks." On Monday the Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz stated in a radio broadcast full of pure propaganda that "Japanese plans have been frustrated."

Roosevelt Won't Talk

All claims of a "great victory" however, received a setback when Roosevelt, in a conference with re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Thailand Will Send Commerce Expert To Embassy in Tokyo

In view of urgent necessity of effecting closer economic liaison between Japan and Thailand following the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Government of Thailand recently decided to appoint a commercial secretary to be attached to the Thai Embassy in Tokyo. The first secretary will arrive here shortly to take up his new post, it was learned here today. It is recalled that three commercial secretaries to the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok were appointed last year to strengthen economic and commercial ties between the two countries.

F.I.C. GOVERNOR ATTENDS FIRST ECONOMIC TALKS

Domei

HANOI, November 18.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, attended the inaugural meeting of the French Indo-China Economic Council, which was held at his official residence yesterday, it was learned today.

Representatives from six principal economic branches, including transportation, finance, agriculture and forestry, commerce and industry and high Government officials also attended the meeting.

ALL ITALY JUBILANT OVER NAVAL VICTORY

Superiority of Japan's Fleet Established, Comments Noted Rome Writer

The people of Italy are jubilant over the repeated successes of the Japanese Navy in operations in the area of the Solomons group, Domei reports from Rome. These brilliant achievements of the Japanese Navy, according to the Italian people, have established the naval superiority of Japan.

The people of Italy have considerably increased their confidence in the fighting power of the Japanese Navy whose position in the South Pacific is unassailable.

The Italian officials and people who know how exaggerated are the communiques of the American Government on the fighting around the Solomons are getting into a mood to pity the Government which must issue such false communiques.

Italian commentators are agreed in thinking that the position of the allies which have sustained heavy damage in the South Pacific in addition to the great losses in warships suffered by them in the West Mediterranean must be far worse than they make it out to be.

A writer on foreign relations attached to the Stefani News Agency was loud in praise of the Japanese Navy which has scored very brilliant victories in the Battles off the Solomons.

He took occasion to disapprobate the communique of the American Government on the operations in the Solomons. He said:

"In concert with Britain, America has recently released a propaganda regarding the dispatch of a large fleet in order to hoodwink the public from heavy losses incurred by them in the North African invasion. Once more, the American fleet has been dealt a severe blow in the Solomons waters and this has given another great uneasiness to the popular mind.

"To tide over this difficult situation, the American Navy Department has resorted to a measure of announcing 'epoch-making war results.' This means that the Navy Department seems to be substituting 'Japan's victory' for 'America's victory.' However brazen the American navy authorities may be, they seem to have realized the necessity of revealing part of the American losses and damage to patch up their predicament and announced the loss of two light cruisers and six destroyers. At the same time, the Navy Department announced that Rear-Admiral Callahan was killed in the battle, pretending

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, November 19, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Third Battle Off Solomons

NIPPON SANGYO—What strikes us first of all when we look at the Imperial Headquarters announcement of the Third Battle off the Solomons is the fact that our losses cannot be called slight. Our losses, of course, are not great when compared to the serious blow given the enemy, but when we think of the holy sacrifice of many heroes, who live only to serve their nation, we are forced to feel the necessity of further strengthening our determination.

Because, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, nearly every battle has ended in an overwhelming victory for our forces, there has been a tendency, it must be noted, of looking slight upon the enemy. The cold facts of war of the present battle must serve to strengthen the serious attitude of the people and not only that but must drive forward with an added fervor.

The battle, after the day and night engagement on November 12, seems to have continued with the men of the Navy's air arm raiding the enemy at a strategic point in Guadalcanal on the night of November 13, and the securing of a position by succeeding in transportation in face of the enemy with naval and air coordination on November 14. That the enemy is in a position to carry out counter-attacks can be easily seen in the fact that the Navy encountered the enemy comprised of battleships and cruisers convoying reinforcements on November 14.

In seeing the stubbornness of the enemy which continues to come out no matter how hard and how often it is hit, we must again remember that only by feeling the same seriousness at home as at the front will complete victory be possible in this sacred war.

2 Battleships, 10 Other Seacraft of Foe Are Damaged

73 PLANES BLASTED

The Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday announced that the Imperial Navy Forces operating in the Solomon Group, during the three days from November 12 to 14, sank eight enemy cruisers and four or five destroyers and heavily damaged two battleships, three cruisers and three or four destroyers.

The announcement designated this the "Third Battle off the Solomons."

The announcement follows:

"Continuing hostilities after November 12, the Imperial Navy Units, carried out fierce attacks on the enemy air base on Guadalcanal Island on the night of November 13. In the attacks the Japanese Units inflicted heavy damages on the airfield and its facilities. On November 14, while escorting our transports in the face of furious counter-attacks of enemy aircraft, the Imperial Navy Forces encountered an enemy reinforcement fleet with two battleships and more than four large-type cruisers as its mainstay at a point northwest of that island on the same night. A fierce combat ensued with the result that the Japanese Units smashed the major part of the enemy auxiliary units, heavily damaged the two enemy battleships and routing them toward the south.

"The composite war results from November 12 to 14, known thus far, and our losses and damage during the same period are as follows:

"1. Enemy warships.
  Sunk:
    Eight cruisers (of which three new-type; five were sunk instantly), four or five destroyers and one transport.
  Heavily damaged:
    Three cruisers, three or four destroyers and three transports.
  Damaged:
    Two battleships.
"2. Losses of enemy aircraft:
    63 planes shot down and more than 10 destroyed.
"3. Our losses and damages:
    One battleship sunk, another battleship damaged, one cruiser sunk, three destroyers sunk, seven transports heavily damaged, 32 planes deliberately crashed head-on against enemy objectives, and nine planes have not yet returned.

"(Note) The sea battle from November 12 to 14 is called the Third Battle Off the Solomons."

RESULTS OF THREE SEA BATTLES GIVEN

The composite results which were obtained by the Imperial Forces through the First, Second, and Third Battles off the Solomons are given below:

	Sunk	Heavily damaged
Battleships	1	2
Aircraft carriers	4	4
Cruisers	27	5
Destroyers	20	11
Submarines	9	1
Mine-sweepers	1	1
Vessels of undetermined type	0	3
Transports	17	6

The number of planes shot down or destroyed is more than 850.

The American marine units which falling back on Guadalcanal Island have persistently been continuing a "counter-offensive" since the first part of last August have been reduced to a position of complete isolation after the defeat of the American naval forces in the Battle of the South Pacific which developed October 26 on the sea north of Santa Cruz Islands.

In order to keep up connection with Guadalcanal Island, the American navy had since November 10 been concentrating forces, made up of the remnants of the fleet strengthened by picked units.

When informed of this fact the Imperial Naval Units took heart and sprang into action, and have since November 12 been penetrating into the area within the range of enemy aircraft with the object of annihilating the concentrated enemy naval units.

In spite of the disadvantages of the position where they had to operate in an area within the range of enemy aircraft they carried out a violent attack on the enemy air base on Guadalcanal Island on the night of November 13, inflicting heavy damages on the airfield and other equipment.

Again, on the night of November 14, the Imperial Naval Units encountered a large reinforced enemy fleet, consisting of two battleships, one of North Carolina class and the other of Idaho class, and four large-size cruisers as a nucleus, on the sea northwest of the island. They had two to three torpedoes hit each of the enemy battleships, and caused heavy damage to both ships. In addition, they sank and destroyed the greater part of the cruisers and auxiliary vessels in the enemy fleet, and caused the enemy to flee southward.

How ferocious this fight was will be seen from the fact that Rear-Admiral Daniel Callahan, commander of the American fleet, Rear-Admiral Norman Scott, and Captain Kashin Young, commander of an enemy cruiser, and other leaders of the American fleet, all died in action, and that one Japanese battleship was sunk and another heavily damaged.

During the period of more than three months from the time the First Battle off the Solomons was fought through the Battle of the South Pacific till the Third Battle off the Solomons the American navy conceived the idea of launching a "counter-offensive" against Japan in the area of the Solomons, where the enemy considered Japan was at a disadvantage, with the object of establishing a "second front on the Pacific."

In order to achieve this end, the American navy persisted in

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINESE OFFICIALS WILL VISIT NIPPON

28 Students of Hsinmin Academy to Study Conditions In Many Fields

Domei

PEKING, November 18.—Twenty-eight high Chinese officials, who are receiving training at the Hsinmin Academy, a training organ for officials in North China, will leave here on November 23 on an inspection tour of the cultural, political, educational and national defense conditions in Japan, thereby to contribute much toward closer collaboration between the two countries.

The party is scheduled to arrive on November 28 at Okayama where they will make a three-day inspection of local administration.

After making a sightseeing trip in Kyoto, they will leave for Tokyo. They are slated to inspect various Government offices, including the Home Ministry, and other establishments.

On their way home, they will worship at the Grand Shrines at Ise.

Meanwhile, as a preliminary step toward spreading the spirit of labor and patriotism among young men in North China, the Education Department of the North China Political Affairs Commission has decided to dispatch a party composed of persons selected from those related with educational work in Peking to Japan to give them a thorough understanding of the labor spirit of Japanese students.

The party of seven, headed by Professor Wang Chien of the Peking State University, will leave Peking for Tokyo on November 25.

During their stay in Japan, they will receive training at the Uchihara Training Institute for a week commencing December 7. They are expected to return to Peking about December 26.

In the meantime, the Hsinmin Youth Association will formally be organized by absorbing the existing young men's organs with a special ceremony to be held on December 8.

U.S. Navy Conceals Its Heavy Losses

(Continued From Page 1)

porter later in the day, said; "I was surprised to hear that Rear Admiral Daniel Callahan was killed in battle" and refused to say anything more regarding the battle of the Solomons. Observers here are of the opinion that Roosevelt's action was a silent recognition of the fact that his navy, and not the Japanese, was dealt a severe blow.

Tuesday dispatches from Washington report that Rear-Admiral Norman Scott and another rear-admiral were killed in the Solomons battle. Neutrals, as well as Britain and Australia, cannot believe that an American "great victory" has been accomplished when three fleet admirals have lost their lives in action.

London papers have reported the Solomons battle with headlines reading "Greatest battle since beginning of war," but have taken a rational attitude in reporting results. In Australia, Prime Minister John Curtin declared, "there are many more hardships in store," and warned his people that it was dangerous to become self-deceiving. Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the Allies forces in the Pacific, also declared on Wednesday that "the fighting has not yet reached a decisive stage."

Scott's Death Announced

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, November 17.—The American navy department announced today that Rear-Admiral Norman Scott and Captain Kashin Young were killed in a battle in the Solomons area on November 13, according to British reports from Washington.

Rear-Admiral Scott was commander of an American battleship. Captain Young was captain of the A-class cruiser San Francisco, on board which was Rear-Admiral Daniel Callahan, whose death was previously announced.

All Italy Jubilant Over Naval Victory

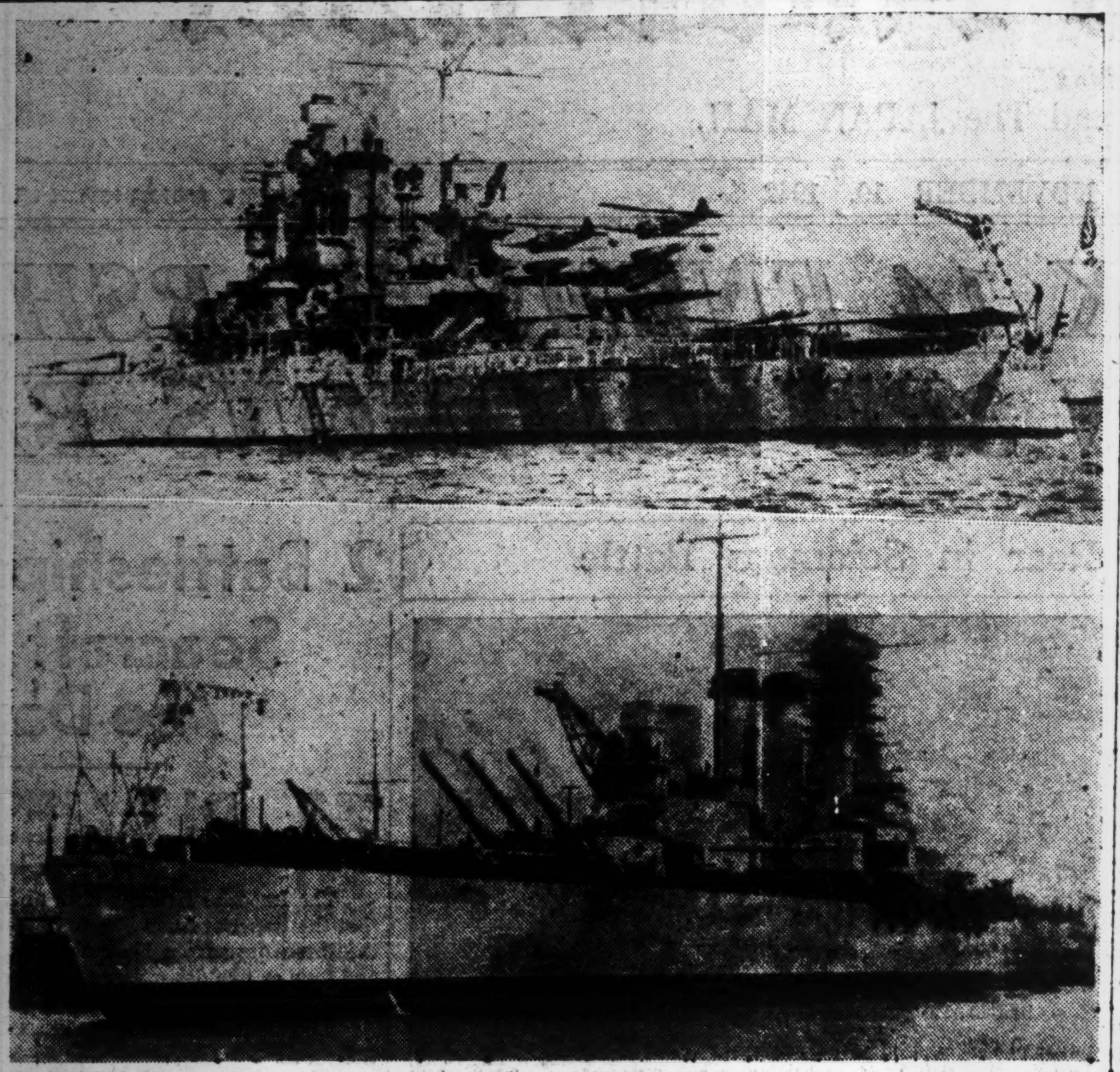
(Continued From Page 1)

to make the battle appear as victorious to America. Thus, the real losses and damage incurred by the American navy are kept absolutely secret and the popular uncertainty of America has not yet been removed. The majority of the Americans are working under the belief that the announcement of their Government is no different in nature from what used to be and not at all victorious to the American navy.

"However, Frank Knox's statement that the fighting is still in its second stage is in reality a warning to the American people that America's 'victory' may not prove to be so in the third stage. Thus craftily Knox has provided himself with a loophole. Compared to this, we have nothing but admiration for the orderly way the Japanese Navy accurately announces the movements, attacks, and sinkings and the damage sustained by its own Forces immediately after each battle, and then proceeds to the next attack.

"It is more than clear which the world believes, the accurate and completely truthful announcements, or those which are designed primarily to hide losses sustained. The Japanese Navy's victory, aside from such psychological impressions, is an unshakable historic fact."

Damaged by Imperial Navy Units



Two American battleships, of the Idaho and North Carolina classes, were damaged by Imperial Navy Units in the Third Battle off the Solomons, between November 12 and 14. The upper photograph shows the battleship, Idaho, which was launched in 1915 and completed in March 1919; rebuilt in 1935; displacement 33,400 tons, speed 21 knots; armament includes 12 36-centimeter guns, 12 13-centimeter guns and 2 53-centimeter torpedo tubes; carries three planes and has two catapults; complement 1,323. The lower photograph shows the North Carolina, launched in October 1937 and completed in April 1941. The North Carolina is the first to see service of the six battleships in its class, the others being the Washington, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Indiana, and the Alabama. It displaces 35,000 tons, has a speed of 28 knots, and is armed with 9 40-centimeter guns mounted three to a turret. Other armaments include 12 13-centimeter guns, 8 13-centimeter anti-aircraft guns. It carries four planes and is equipped with two catapults.

CHILE IS ADVISED ON FUTURE STAND

(Continued From Page 1)

welfare and happiness of the Hispanic American peoples are subservient to the interests of the United States.

"As to the political consequences we need only note such countries as Peru, Ecuador and Brazil which are being converted into vassal states by the stationing of United States troops.

Promises Not Kept

"To summarize briefly, the South and Central American countries which have listened to the beautiful promises and followed the dictates of the United States in the name of hemispheric solidarity have gained nothing. On the contrary, they are suffering from material wants. Their national interests and public welfare are being sacrificed to the selfish interests of the United States. They are losing their independence and sovereignty which they have hitherto so jealously guarded. In short, they are staking their whole future destiny on unkept promises.

"In the face of these developments Chile and Argentina, in spite of all sorts of political, economic and military pressure from the United States, have maintained a neutral attitude. Their statesmen are doubtless cognizant of the consequences that are being suffered by their sister republics who have chosen a different course.

"As a maritime nation, Chile has traditionally occupied a controlling position in the waters of the Pacific coast of South America. Intelligent Chileans are probably aware that the maintenance of this position has been possible up to now, since the outbreak of the present war, due to their neutrality, in recognition of which Japan, as a matter of course, has taken a considerate attitude toward the navigation of Chilean vessels in that region.

Neutrality Is Valuable

"However, frequent reports coming from the United States speak of the fact that the neutral attitude hitherto firmly maintained by Chile has of late begun to waver. Notwithstanding this, which we prefer to consider as American propaganda, it is our belief that the wise statesmen of Chile fully comprehend that the abandonment of their neutral attitude would invite serious and far-reaching political, economic and military consequences. It would mean not only inviting danger to Chilean navigation and shipping and the ultimate loss of Chile's controlling maritime position in her waters, but also bringing general disorganization to her economic life and suffering to her people. The leaders of Chile are surely aware of the present fate of their sister republics who have chosen the course set for them by the United States, some of whom have become the vassal states of the Northern Colossus.

"Chilean statesmen, known for their independent judgement and erudition, well understand, we believe, despite American and British propaganda to the contrary, that Japan by her recent major naval victories, has greatly expanded her influence in the Pacific and that it would be the height of folly to continue to depend upon the guarantees of the United States for the security of their country. They understand that Japan has grasped the position for sure victory against the United States and Britain and that in cooperation with Germany and Italy she is making great strides toward the establishment of a new world order.

"It is needless to say that it would be the better part of wisdom for Chile to maintain an attitude of caution and refrain from approaching the danger line of war at this time. Independence and neutrality now would bring to Chile a greater share in the economic opportunities, international trade and national prosperity in the post-war period."

Certificates of Honor Are Awarded To 18 Women for Outstanding Service

Certificates of honor for their work in the aiding of soldiers and the mothers of wounded soldiers were presented to 18 women at a ceremony sponsored by the Nation's Mothers Society and backed by the Shufu-No-Tomo women's magazine at the auditorium in the Shufu-No-Tomo Building in Kanda on Tuesday.

The function was attended by more than 250 including Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section, Lieutenant-Commander Kengo Tominaga, head of the second section of the Navy Press Section, Director Takagi of the Nippon Women's Society, Chief Taguchi of the Mother and Child Section of the Welfare Ministry, Madame Katsuko Tojo, wife of Premier Hideki Tojo and many others.

The ceremony opened with the performing of the national group rites, after which Takemi Ishikawa, president of the Shufu-No-Tomo magazine, gave a brief address. Certificates of honor were then presented to Mrs. Sumi Asae of Fukuoka and 17 others by Mr. Ishikawa. At the same time souvenir badges and lacquerware were given to those attending.

Following this, speeches were given by General Baron Takeji Nara of the Military Relief and Protection Society and by Madame Tojo. These speeches were responded to by Mrs. Yasu Hidaka of Miyazaki Prefecture. Group singing of the songs "Shufu-No-Tomo," "Mother of Japan," and "Yasukuni Shrine" brought the ceremony to a close.

Those given certificates of honor as Nation's Mothers were selected by the Shufu-No-Tomo magazine with the assistance of the Welfare Ministry's Military Assistance Committee.

The persons honored were Sumi Asae (Fukuoka), Miwa Asanuma (Iwate), Masa Iizuka (Chiba), Pin Oyama (Taiwan), Tari Kawakami (Hokkaido), Yai Koyama (Shimane), Komoto Sumihara (Kyoto), Minoru Takai (Kumamoto), Den Takano (Fukushima), Fuji Nagai (Toyama), Kame Hamada (Kochi), Yasu Hidaka (Miyazaki), Sumiko Shimanaga (Tokyo), Yasu Matsumoto (Chosen), Yuki Murayama (Ehime), Tsuiko Yamagi (Kagawa) and Kiyo Wada (Yamaguchi).

VALUABLE PLAYER CHOSEN

Mizuhara of Giants Selected by Sports Writers

With Tokyo Giants of the Japan Professional Baseball League taking its fourth straight championship since the fall of last year, Shigeru Mizuhara, star third baseman of the champions, was chosen the most valuable player this year by a committee of sports writers, it was announced by the officials of the Japan Professional Baseball League.

Mr. Mizuhara joined the Tokyo Giants in 1934 when the league was formed and since that time he has been the regular third baseman of his team.

CHUNGKING AND REDS MUTUALLY JEALOUS

Communists, Kuomintang Employ Spies to Check Encroachment on Spheres of Influence

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

NANKING, November 17.—Despite the mutual understanding said to have been reached by the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists for the cessation of encroachment upon each other's spheres of influence and the promotion of cooperation, reports received here indicate that both factions are carrying out secret espionage work to undermine the power of the opposing group.

The Chungking faction is reported to be sending secret workers to the zones under the domination of the Communists to uncover the underground maneuverings of the Chinese Reds.

At the same time, the Communists are counter-attacking by reorganizing the police system and inflicting death penalties on those found to be Chungking workers masquerading as Communists. Detectives, working in groups of four or five, are said to be constantly on the look-out for Chungking spies in their midst.

In the direction of the Northwestern route, approximately 2,000 Communists, partly armed, are under orders to maintain communications and to guard against the penetration of Chungking influence. They have demanded of Sheng Sheng-tsai, Governor of Sinkiang Province, that he restrict activities between his government and the Chungking forces.

Moreover, the Communists have sent graduates from the notorious Yenan University to the Lanchow and Sian regions to obstruct Chungking construction activities there, the reports disclose.

MADRID WILL MOBILIZE SPANISH ARMY FORCES

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, November 17.—To protect its strict neutrality in view of the serious situation in North Africa, the Spanish Government in an emergency Cabinet meeting today passed a decision calling for a mobilization of its army forces, reports from Madrid reveal.

Details concerning the degree of mobilization have not yet been bared, but official circles assert that although Spain has not yet fully recovered from the ravages of the civil war, it must do everything to repulse any invasion. Officials point out that the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa presents a new danger to Spain's desire for strict neutrality.

Full details of the mobilization will be announced within a few days, it is expected.

Army Heroes Are Honored For Bravery

(Continued from Page 1)

China Affair War Medals were also awarded to 1,898 officers and men of the same Government.

General Li Shou-hsin has been decorated with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, Lieutenant-General U Ku-ting with the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, Major-General Tsang Tu-lun with the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, Major-General Tupulijeluto with the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, Major-General Jachingjapu with the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, and Major-General Paotintehlukulu with the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Navy Sinks 14 Enemy Ships

(Continued From Page 1)

repeating life and death struggles.

The result of the present naval battle is that the greater part of the fleet actually maintained by the enemy in the Pacific area has been sent to the bottom. This means that the plan of the enemy to engage in a "counter-offensive" against Japan in this area has completely been frustrated. It may be concluded that real fighting has already been done in the land operations on Guadalcanal Island. It is safe in saying that the battle between the Japanese and American navies on the Pacific for the command of the sea during the first year of the war has ended in victory for the Japanese Navy.

What the American navy, which has lost scores of thousands of trained officers and men, more than half of its battleships, almost all its aircraft carriers in commission, and the greater part of its cruisers, will do in the second year of the war, cannot be known.

It is clear it is in no position to attempt a large scaled "counter-offensive" against Japan in the situation which finds it cut completely off from all routes of march against Japan, by way of the Aleutians in the north, Otori Island in the east, and the Solomons in the south. Any attempt at action against Japan will end in an extended use of the sea power possessed by the Imperial Navy.

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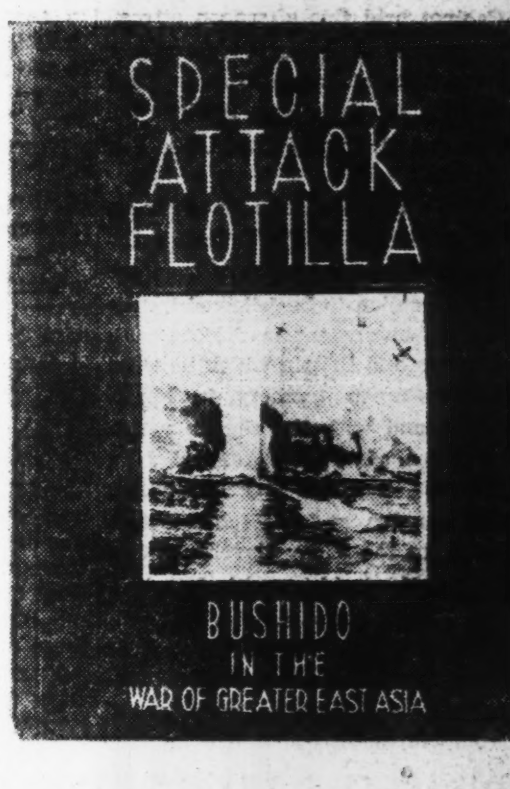

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THE first book about Bushido in the War of Greater East Asia—a book you should read a second time—and again and again—if you would explore the reasons underlying the strength of Japan's gallant fighting men. It recounts the unmatched heroism of the Nine Hero Gods who gave up their lives in the historic attack on Pearl Harbor after sinking the American battleship Arizona. It gives an insight into the home life, the upbringing, the education and the thoughts of the glorious heroes.

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THE WAY OF THE WARRIOR

This book is dedicated to the memory of the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla of the Imperial Japanese Navy who gave their lives that the nation might live. Their souls, now enshrined in the hearts of every Japanese, typify the divine soul of the Japanese nation. Their act typifies the precepts of Bushido, the Way of the Warrior, the knightly code which guides all sons of Japan to noble action in both war and peace. That this immortal and incomparable spirit of the nation, represented in the sacrifice of these heroes, may be properly known and remembered is the aim of this expression of tribute.

It is a singular phenomenon that Japan always produces, whenever there is need, great heroes who step forward to offer their lives that the rest of the nation might continue to live. Their sacrifice is not the tragedy of unwilling conscripts led out to slaughter nor the orgasm of frenzied fanatics responding to an emotional urge of the moment. Theirs is the calm and deliberate sacrifice motivated by perfect love and devotion to their country—a love and devotion sanctified by the August Virtues of our Imperial Sovereign. As long as such heroes continue to appear, Japan will continue to flourish in glory as she has since ages eternal.

It is the spirit of Bushido, vitally alive today as in ages past, that produces such heroes as these. These are the men and this the spirit which keep Japan eternally alive and her greatness ever undiminished.

SPECIAL ATTACK FLOTILLA
Bushido in the War of Greater East Asia
Price 7 Yen Japan Times Advertiser Tokyo

WAR SEEN MOTHER OF A NEW CULTURE

Shuho Exposes Evils of Anglo-American 'Civilization'—Early History Traced

Editor's Note: This instalment concludes the series of translations of the article Thought War and Culture which was published in the Shuho, weekly publication of the Board of Information.

Thought war is always heavily camouflaged. Dangerous thoughts are always disseminated through various channels of culture and made to enter very life of the enemy in a most ingenious way. When a nation challenges us to a thought war with such apparent weapons as speeches and writings, it is not difficult to reply with great force. But when hostile thoughts come disguised and seek to poison our daily life, it is extremely difficult to combat these ideological elements. Westernization in the name of promotion of culture may be regarded as one enemy ruse to convert Japan into a foreign colony.

The so-called advocates of culture supreme may be considered as advocates of the westernization of Japan, people who have no racial consciousness and who attempt to place Japan under Anglo-American culture. They may be considered as prisoners of European influence who believe that European culture is the best of all existing cultures.

The people of this class find an unutterable charm and fascination in the word culturism. One of the reasons for this is due to a reckless conclusion that the word stands for progress. It is true that culture in the true sense of the term is necessary and important in living the individual and national life, but their preconceived opinion that every phenomenon in the world of progress and development lies within the realm of culture as well as their mental habit to idolize Europe blind them. Hence, they fail to analyze culture in the true sense of the term.

Another factor which makes the word culturism attractive is the fact that confirmed believers in the old conception of culture, who cannot recognize the ever-regenerating and renewing character of culture, are constantly harping on a "cultural crisis" and the necessity of protecting culture. If they do not awaken to their folly, their cultural doctrine will eventually and inevitably die a natural death. But if they assume their foolish attitude with full knowledge that their view is untenable, we cannot pass them by unchallenged because they will seriously menace the development of new culture.

Foolish Views Scored

There are people who lament a retrogression of culture and insist on preventing it on the ground that there is no national boundary in art and science. What they say are nothing more than irksome utterances of those members of the group who have no confidence in the racial character of the nation to which they belong and no enthusiasm in creating a new culture. They are the class who pursue the vanishing European culture of the 19th century and are not free from the prejudice resulting from the worship of a materialistic culture. That the materialistic trend of thought is deadlocked at every turn is obvious when we consider what has caused European culture to begin to fade out.

Our goal in thought war must be the total destruction of Anglo-American Jewish culture. We have entered a long-term war with the Anglo-Saxon combination, and so we must constantly expect something unforeseen to occur from time to time, and the world situation to undergo a considerable change in the course of time. The nation may also experience many vicissitudes in working out its national destiny, but in spite of all this, Japan must resolutely fight on with unshakable conviction. We believe beyond the shadow of any doubt that we will ultimately win glorious victory in the war, but at the same time, we must not allow our enemies to take advantage of any condition or circumstance that might possibly occur in the way to our goal.

War and Japanese Culture

In order to fight the thought war to a successful end, we must eradicate everything American and British from Japanese culture. Japanese culture has been affected profoundly and extensively by the designing artifices of Anglo-American propaganda, and it requires some time to purify it of the foreign elements. This is the reason why the Japanese people must effect a sweeping reform in their conception of culture, taking advantage of the present situation.

After all, confusion in the world of thought is caused by the opposite views of the world. There will be no unity in the realm of thought until the liberalistic views of the world are done away with. As long as vestiges of liberalistic and individualistic trends of thought are widespread in the thought world of Japan, the banishment of the pernicious Anglo-American culture from the country is practically impossible.

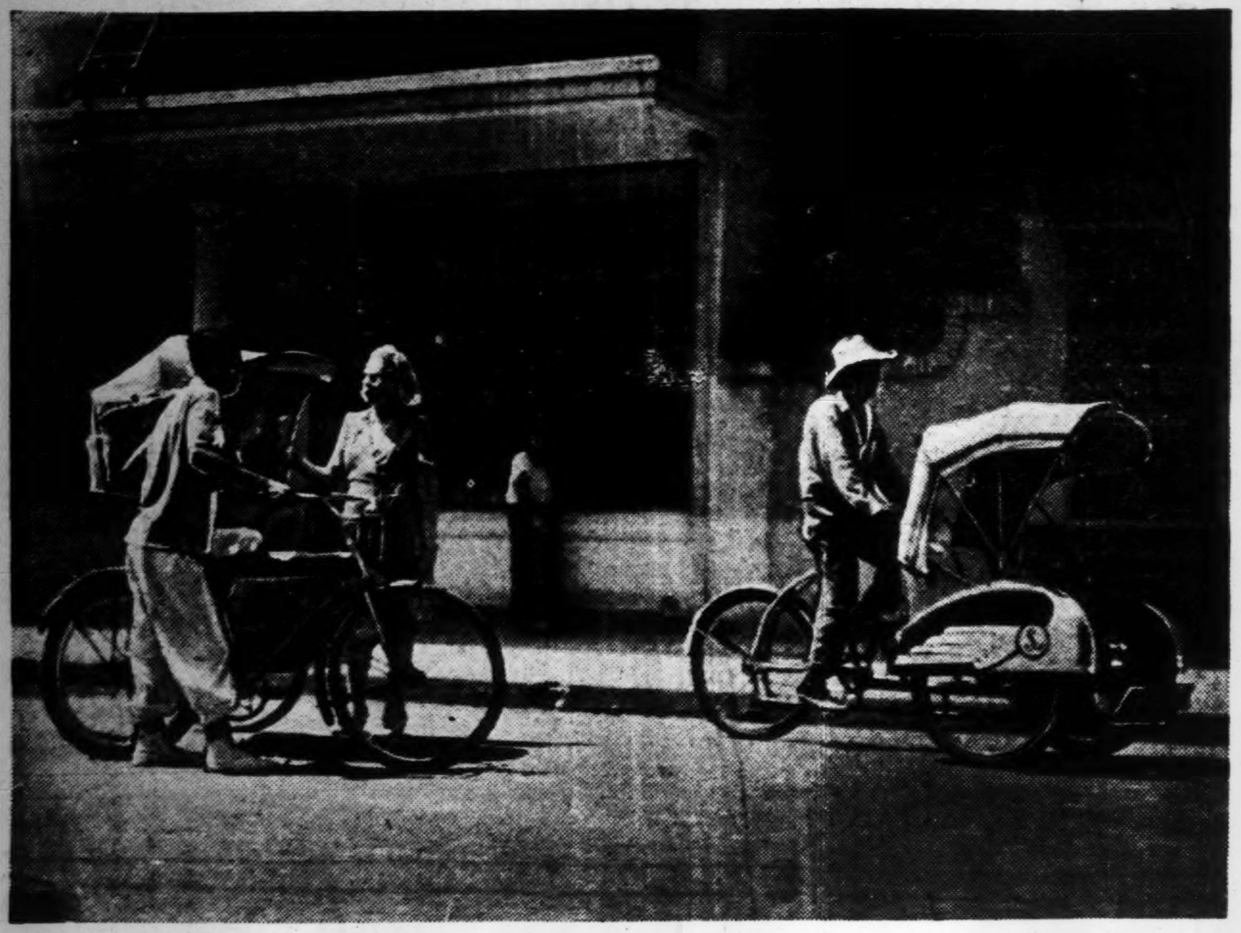
There are still many in Japan who believe that the present world war is the result of an ideological conflict between the totalitarian and democratic nations. Such a view of the world war is synonymous with that held by Roosevelt, and we must abandon this Anglo-American way of looking at things once and for all. In order to do so, it is necessary to destroy the liberal and democratic trend of thought which underlies the Anglo-American view of the world.

Thought and culture are primarily one and indivisible, cultural propulsion governing practical conducts as expressions of thoughts and ideas. There is nothing so dangerous as to be blind to the essential character of culture.

The War of Greater East Asia is to be a long-term war, and it is necessary that Japanese culture be mobilized to the fullest measure in order to score ultimate victory. The establishment of a genuine Japanese culture is the key to determine the fortune of the war. It requires first of all the clarification of the fundamental character of the Japanese nation on the basis of the Imperial Way. In the light of this Japanese culture, we must have a thorough understanding of the Japanese view of the world, which is the fundamental requisite for the promotion of cultural activities.

(The End)

Signs of Co-Prosperity . . . III



In the Filipinos more than any people in the Southern Regions, Yankeeism has taken root. Almost every practice in the P.I. was tinged with Americanism. The Americans in governing the Islands did so much to transform the Islands into a society patterned after the so-called American ideals that the Islands literally seemed a patch of land transplanted from some section of America, say Livermore, California. So strong had this dependence become on America that the Filipinos had half-way sold their souls to the easy ways of the Americans at the price of submerging their native intellect. A stage of vassalage would have been reached had not the Japanese Government declared war on the United States and subsequently destroyed this state of things. The Filipinos have awakened to the fact that the self-styled strength of Americans was nothing but a brag. They feel now they could eke out an existence without the intervention of the Yankees. And seeing the wonderful work accomplished by the Japanese Military Administration, they have taken courage to cast off their former ways of living and lead a life based on Asiatic ideals led by Japan. The short period that this spirit has been working has seen remarkable results. Life goes more smoothly as ever as shown in the above picture. Being possessed of a highly developed intelligence and gaining more confidence as each day comes, P.I. is certain to reach the development in prosperity and happiness expected out of it as a participant in the making of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

By-Election Date Set

A by-election of two Viscount members of the House of Peers following the death of Viscount Toyomaru Tatsumi and the resignation of Viscount Tadatoshi Toda will be carried out on January 9 next year, it was announced in Tuesday's Official Gazette dated November 17.

Thailand Shows Amazing Progress In Bolstering Wartime Structure

Economic Stability Gained Since Freedom From Oppressive Anglo-U.S. Influence; Ties With Japan Strengthened Since War

Freeing herself from the oppressive influence of Britain and America by the declaration of war on January 25, Thailand has achieved amazing progress in the strengthening of her wartime structure with the establishment of economic stability and the encouragement of self-sufficiency in her wartime industries. Her friendly relations with Japan have been consolidated by the signing of the Treaty of Commerce and the Cultural Agreement. The condition in Thailand before and after the outbreak of the war according to a Bangkok dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi is as follows:

Before the war, Thailand was a victim of the imperialistic policy of Britain and France. Nominally she was an independent nation, but in reality she was not free. She was continuously oppressed by the British while her natural resources were controlled and exploited by British capitalists. Britain exerted her influence in the fields of administration, economics, and commerce through her military adviser to the Thai government. It is not too much to say that Thailand's future was at the mercy of Britain. Holding a firm grip economically, Britain suppressed every sign of national aspiration. However, the national consciousness of Thai youths could not be kept dormant forever. Spurred by the China Affair and World War II, Thailand's national sentiment was expressed in a movement headed by Premier Pibul Songgram. Thailand had long lived in obscurity, but with the awakening of her national patriotism she stepped out into the world with a firm determination.

Britain and America did not ease their pressure, but tightened their reins, both politically and economically. With the organization of the A B C D bloc pressure was exerted toward Thailand, because of her strategic importance. In the critical period prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there existed a strong pro-British and pro-American party who assumed an antagonistic attitude toward Japan. Placed in a very complicated situation, the Thailanders observed strict neutrality. When the light of nationalism was flickering, Premier Pibul Songgram watched the progress of the Japan-American negotiations in Washington with great interest. Shortly before the declaration of war, he rushed back from his trip, and immediately held a historic conference with the Japanese envoy. The fate of his country was in his hands and the timely judgment and capacity of Premier Pibul saved his country from the aggressive policy of Britain and the United States.

Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami in Bangkok commented on the memorable conference of December 7 as follows:

"Just before the outbreak of the current war, Thailand was threatened by British armed forces. Japan and Britain were then on the verge of collision in Thailand. However, through the untiring efforts of Premier Pibul, Thailand was able to free herself from the yoke of Anglo-American tyranny. The succ[illegible] of the conference was due to th[illegible]eat endeavors of Premier Pi[illegible]

W[illegible] the conclusion of the Japan-Tha[illegible]d negotiation, Thailand launched [illegible]e construction of a new wartime [illegible]ucture, which was earnestly supp[illegible]ed by all officials and civilians. [illegible] December 8 the Treaty of Com[illegible]erce was signed in Bangkok which [illegible] rapidly followed by the preli[illegible] agreement of Japan-Thai[illegible]ffensive and Defensive Allia[illegible]ich was formally signed on D[illegible] 21. On January 25 the Thai [illegible]ment declared war on the U[illegible]ates and Britain, thus ousti[illegible] Anglo-Saxon economic and [illegible] influence out of the count[illegible]land has spared no efforts [illegible]erating with Japan in the s[illegible]n of the current war. The[illegible] the headquarters of Japa[illegible] military maneuvers, cooper[illegible] the Japanese Army in Bur[illegible]lied necessary war material[illegible]ated the transportation of J[illegible] soldiers, and constructed t[illegible] route connecting Burma and [illegible]land. Their hearty cooperation [illegible]ot limited within the boundary [illegible]heir country, but they extended [illegible]ir support in the establishment of a new policy for the increased production of foodstuffs in the Southern Areas. Recently the relations between Japan and Thailand were further consolidated by the realization of Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement.

During the last few months Premier Pibul carried out decisive reforms in the government in order to strengthen the wartime structure. On December 16, he concurrently occupied the position of Defense Minister and Foreign Minister, thus shouldering the full responsibility of the wartime cabinet.

He launched the reorganization of the economic structure with the adjustment of trade with Japan. All important branches of government administration were reorganized in accordance with the aim of realizing the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Thailand had previously recognized the independence of Manchoukuo, and again proved her goodwill toward Japan by recognizing the National Government of China on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the China Affair on July 7, this year.

The Thailanders extended their sympathy toward the Indian Independence Party, fully understanding their sufferings under the British yoke. Immediately after the outbreak of the war, they assisted the Indian Independence League in Bangkok. In June of this year, Bangkok was chosen as the site of the East Asia Indian Independence Conference. The sympathy of the Thailanders toward the Indians was expressed on many occasions. On December 23, Premier Pibul Songgram, in a radio broadcast openly promised his whole-hearted support to the Indian Independence Movement. He also sent an encouraging message to the conference. In this message he emphasized the close cultural relations between Thailand and India and expressed his great hopes for the success of the Movement. In a conference held in commemoration of 74th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Foreign Minister, encouraged the men of the National Independence Party.

Thailand has gone through various changes in the economic field, by freeing herself from the sterling bloc and establishing her economy in accordance with the Co-Prosperity Sphere. With the severance of diplomatic relations with Britain and the United States, the Central Bank was established. Prior to the war currency reserve was based on sterling and pounds which were reserved in the Bank of England. In February Thailand formally broke away from the pound bloc and in April the exchange agreement which placed Japanese yen on par with the Thai bahts, was concluded between the two nations. It was further agreed that exchange was to be made on "yen" basis. With the loan of 100,000,000 yen to Thailand, yen was formally adopted as the currency reserve. With such changes in the money market, Thailand has firmly established her position in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the sphere of industries various change have also been undertaken. While Thailand had encouraged the production of rice, other foodstuffs were neglected under the British colonial policy. With the outbreak of the war, the importation of necessary commodities ceased necessitating Thailand to acquire self-sufficiency in other products as well as rice.

The plan for industrialization is under way, and various industrial companies have been founded. The Thai Chemical Industry Corporation, with a capital of 800,000 bahts was recently established. The Thai Rubber Industry Company capitalized at 50,000,000 bahts, the Thai Timber Company, with capital of 20,000,000 bahts and the Thai Industry Development Company of 12,000,000 bahts are uniting their efforts for the industrialization of the country. Due to the British exploitation policy and the investment of the overseas Chinese, the investment of Thailanders in industrial enterprises is surprisingly negligible. Shortage of necessary industrial materials also accounts for the inactivity of industry. However a rosy future is seen for Thailand's industries, which will be greatly developed by utilizing the government reserve currencies as well as through Japanese support and by the construction of water supply plants. With the industrialization of the country it can be easily imaginable that Thailand will play an important role in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With the approach of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war, the head of the Propaganda Bureau expressed his determination on behalf of his countrymen by saying:

"Our policy of cooperation with Japan will never change and it will be further strengthened by the various agreements existing between Japan and our country. We will do our best to cooperate with Japan not only in military affairs, but also in fields of politics, economics, and culture. We are determined to fight hand in hand with Japan to attain final victory."

Japan and Thailand are at present engaged in war and construction. It will not be long before Thai nationalism will bear fruit in the construction of their country on a firmer foundation. When peace is restored to the world, she should be ready to occupy an important place in the world of New Order.

Their New Friends

These little fellows of Kavieng, New Ireland, are all absorbed in looking at the pictures of Japanese children. That fellow especially in the left foreground seems to be fascinated in the picture he is holding. These pictures were found in a comfort bag recently sent from Japan to the Navy men in the South. (Courtesy of the Navy Ministry)

Mrs. Roosevelt in Washington

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 17.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, returned to Washington today after about one month's stay in London, it is reported from Washington.

Industrialist Succumbs

Tamejiro Tagami, 64, director of the Sennan Kogyo Kaisha in Osaka, passed away at 11:25 p.m., Monday, at his residence at Kita-tanabe in Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka. The funeral service will be held at 3 p.m., Thursday at the Abeno Funeral Hall.

TODO TROUPE GIVES HUMANITARIAN PLAY

Sympathetic Portrayal of Subnormal Children Presented at Kokumin Shin Gekijo

A unique play entitled, "A Sunny Class-room" is now being given by the Gekidan Todo or Todo Juvenile Troupe at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji.

It is produced by Eisuke Suzuki, the stage is arranged by [illegible]ichi Shibata and the action is directed by Yasuhiko Tsutsumi.

The play deals with the lives of sub-normal children who form a special class in a certain national school in Tokyo. About a dozen children ranging from five to 15 years old are depicted.

Okano Is Hero

Okano, a national school teacher, who is a university graduate and who has volunteered to take care of the mentally deficient children, is the hero of the play. Okano has a firm belief that those mental defectives must be brought up with utmost care inasmuch as they are liable, if neglected or given up as often they are, to fall into a miserable plight when they grow up.

Under the kind protection and guidance of this enthusiastic teacher, the deficient children make a considerable intellectual progress, though very slowly.

The play is replete with warm humanitarian sentiment and constructive ideas. The audience is once and for all informed of the fact that among the juvenile population there are a large number of those children who are inherently burdened with a heavy load which they are destined to carry through their lives.

At the same time, one is made to realize with a deep sense of gratitude that so much care is being accorded by unknown teachers to those pitiful youngsters, the more pitiful because they are possessed of a naive character and touching good-naturedness.

Specially worthy of mention is that about a dozen juvenile players appearing in the current performances, who are about 10 years of age on the average, are playing their respective roles with utmost naturalness and remarkable ability.

The peculiar characteristics and personality of each of the children are represented vividly and distinctively in a realistic style.

Praise for this is largely due to Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Tsutsumi, producer and stage-director respectively, who have long been with this juvenile troupe and well versed in in the peculiarities of children players.

Established Recently

The Gekidan Todo was established a few years ago as an experimental theatrical enterprise and is indirectly connected with the Toho Entertainment Concerns.

In the current performances, Hyo Kitazawa of the Toho Cinema Company plays the part of Okano, Natsue Shiga, an experienced actress, who has long been in the Shingeki (semi-amateur drama) circles and who is now with the Toho Theatrical Investigation Association, is giving a brilliant performance in the role of the mother of one of the defective pupils.

The performances will run to November 23.

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MORE NIPPON FILMS ARE NEEDED FOR P.I.

Hidemi Kon Declares Movies Should Be Utilized to Improve Filipino Cultural Life

Through the unstinted efforts of the Army Press Corps, the pacification campaign in the Philippines is being successfully carried out. To develop the Filipino cultural life to the highest degree, it is important to introduce good entertaining and yet educational films for the benefit of the people, according to Hidemi Kon, noted literary critic and writer who is at present a member of the Army Press Corps. He further stated that the Filipinos in general do not like to listen to long lectures or read difficult books, therefore films should be utilized for the purpose of improving the cultural life. The gist of his comment to the Yomiuri-Hochi on the pacification campaign in the Philippines follows:

"Having lived in the Philippines for sometime I realize that it is most difficult to concentrate or read diligently in such a hot climate. The Filipinos in general are not interested in literature and philosophy. Short pamphlets or posters will attract them, but things written in long sentences will be overlooked. One of the obstacles to the development of high literature is the diverseness of their language, which includes some 80 dialects besides Spanish and English. There is no unity among these different tongues.

Film Good Medium

"In my opinion, the best way to conduct a cultural campaign in a country of different tribes and dialects, is by introducing good films. I was amazed to find as many as 50 theaters in Manila. Some of these theater buildings are grand and beautiful with air-conditioning equipment, and provided with comfortable seats. Under the American rule, these theaters must have played important parts in the social life of the people. In the rural districts, I noticed many theaters which provided the only means of entertainment and recreation for the villagers.

"Motion pictures seem to be the most popular recreation for the Filipinos. At first it struck me as being strange not to see any dramatic stage performances. They like musical revues without much emphasis, on plot, but with an abundance of songs and dances. Movies and music are the best medium for the gradual enlightenment of these people. When the people's characteristics are taken into consideration, neither lectures nor any other attempt to instill abstract ideals in them will be of much use.

"The mission of motion pictures in the pacification campaign cannot be overstated, and no time should be lost to produce good dramatic pictures. Since we have no good films yet from Japan, we recently ran some American pictures, but contrary to our expectations, we had only a small audience. During the period of American control, these theaters were crowded by people who regarded these gatherings as a social event. With the ousting of the American influence, they must have felt there was no necessity to pay admission fees to see the pictures presented in English, a language which was still unfamiliar to most of them. On the other hand, theaters running pictures in Tagalog, were packed to capacity. I felt that this showed the true sentiment of the Filipinos who appreciate things of their own, no matter how Americanized they are.

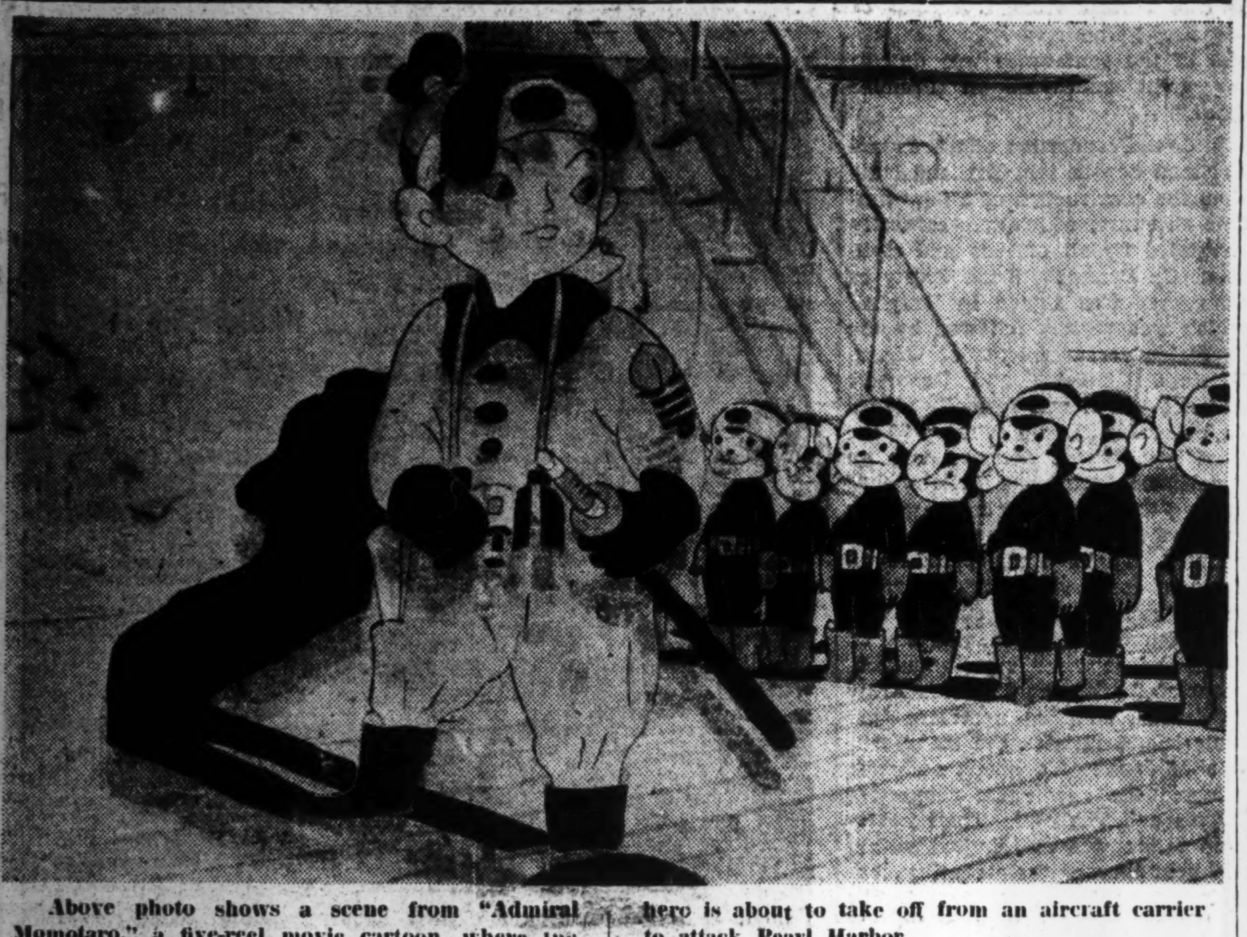
Must Better Studios

"It is most urgent to improve the existing Filipino studios. The pictures to be turned out by these studios must be imbued with a lively spirit. Scenario writing and photographic technique is still in an undeveloped stage. In writing a dramatic story, the plot is apt to be treated rather lightly, as they do not pay much attention to the progress of the story. Most of the films are some 140,000 feet long and it takes more than two hours on the screen. The theater-goers are not satisfied unless they are given long hours of entertainment.

"Previously there were four studios in Manila, but these were recently merged into one, the Tagalog Picture Studio. The people are now waiting for the arrival of films from Japan. They are anxious to acquaint themselves with Japan and things Japanese. The organizations for film distribution are ready to handle Japanese pictures.

"My words are hardly sufficient to explain fully the untiring labor and efforts of the Japanese soldiers who are devoting themselves for the reconstruction of the city. They have repaired damaged bridges in an amazingly short time and are clearing jungles for the construction of new roads. Should the people of Japan realize the courage and bravery of the soldiers who are paving a way to facilitate the introduction of Japanese culture, no efforts should be spared in producing excellent pictures."

'Momotaro' Aboard Carrier



Above photo shows a scene from "Admiral Momotaro," a five-reel movie cartoon, where the hero is about to take off from an aircraft carrier to attack Pearl Harbor.

'Momotaro' to Star in 5-Reel Cartoon Of Naval Attack Against Pearl Harbor

A five-reel movie cartoon version of the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor led by "Admiral Momotaro" ably supported by his faithful lieutenants in the well-known allegory, the Dog, the Monkey and the Pheasant, is in the making and will be released to the film going public as part of the celebrations for the first anniversary of the war, it was disclosed today.

Completion of the film will mark the fruits of a project launched in January with the aid of the Navy Ministry and since then continued by the Eiga Geijutsusha (Art Movie Production Company). Actual filming of the cartoon was undertaken late in March, since when several revisions have been made to present as far as possible a true-to-fact version.

Starring "Momotaro," the popular fairy tale hero, the film is to bring back to memory the smashing Japanese naval and air attacks on the stronghold of the American navy which not only set the spark to the current conflict but served to smash the mainstay of the United States Pacific fleet.

Throughout the five reels "Admiral Momotaro" will take command of the expedition to Demon Island in which fairyland warships and warplanes will take take part to add a modern touch.

Concert Calendar

Vocal recital by Ryohei Miyamoto, baritone, assisted by Yoshiko Takahashi at the piano, Friday, November 20, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Toroku Takagi will specially give piano solo numbers. The program includes many French lyric numbers besides Japanese songs.

Vocal recital by Atsuko Ohara, soprano, assisted by Masahiro Tsuchikawa, at the piano, Friday, November 20, at 7 p.m., at the Meiji Seimei Hall.

Vocal recital by pupils of Madame Notar Giacomo, Friday, November 20, at 6:30 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. Soloists include Akiko Kato, mezzo-soprano; Masako Sotoma, soprano; Toru Nakanome, tenor; Chizuko Namekata, soprano; Koichiro Maeda, tenor and Yaeko Sawano, soprano. Program includes lyric numbers by Japanese and Italian composers and operatic arias by Italian composers. Accompaniment by Masayasu Ohshima.

Guitar concert by Masayasu Ohara, Friday, November 20, at 6 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan.

The fifth concert sponsored by the Tokyo Home Concert Society introducing young musicians, Saturday, November 21, at 7 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. Soloists will be Mieko Akise, piano, Hisako Hasegawa, piano, Haruko Tominaga, soprano and Hisashi Fujita, violin. Sumire Hoshino will accompany at the piano.

The 25th concert of the Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Saturday, November 21, matinee at 1 p.m., and soiree, at 6:30 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Kodo, Kanda. Soloists include Shizuko Chiba, alto, Fukiko Tanaka, violin, Yasuko Tani, piano, and Urimaru Nobechi, piano. Besides the musical program there will be shown a Tokyo Hassei picture, "Kojima-no-Haru."

Concert of chorus and ensemble by pupils of Madame Nobuye Tanaka, Saturday, November 21, 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

The 29th periodical concert by the Wagner Society of Keio University, Sunday, November 22, at 2 p.m., at the Keio University auditorium, Mita. Program includes Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony in C major and others, under the direction of Shojiro Kikuchi, and Chorus conducted by Fumio Umehara.

The first periodical concert of the Tokyo String Quartet, consisting of M. Kuroyanagi, first violin, T. Terada, second violin, H. Tanaka, viola and T. Tachibana, 'cello, Monday, November 23, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Professor Joseph Rosenstock will also appear.

Opera performance by the Fujiwara Opera Company, Richard Wagner's "Lohengrin" in three acts, four days from Monday, November 23 to 26, inclusive, at 6 p.m., (matinee, at 1 p.m.—November 26 only), at the Kabukiza Theater. Accompaniment by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, and chorus by the members of the Nippon Choir Corporation, directed by Jiro Okazaki. Important roles will be taken by Yoshie Fujiwara, M. Nagato, K. Shimoyagawa, S. Isomura, K. Hayashi, K. Sasata, T. Tometa, Y. Satoh, H. Hibino, K. Isaki and G. Tomita.

The 16th national chorus contest, sponsored by the National Music Association, Monday, November 23, at noon, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The event is assisted by the Education Ministry, the Information Board, the prefecture and municipality of Tokyo, the Central Federation of Japanese Culture and the Japan Musical Culture Association.

Vocal recital by Nobuko Suzuki, contralto, accompanied by Miss Haruko Fujita, at the piano, Tuesday, November 24, at 7 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan.

The fourth (241st) subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada (Arthur Honegger's 50th birthday anniversary), Wednesday and Thursday, November 25 and 26, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Concert by the Chora Flora, Wednesday, November 25, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Light music concert featuring Kiyoshi Sakurai and his band, Haida Brothers and Minami-no-Gakudan Groupe, and Nagauchi Accordion Band, Thursday, November 25, at 7 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Kodo.

Third vocal solo and duets evening by Kyoseikai Society, Friday, November 27, at 6:30 p.m., at the Aoyama Kaikan. Musicians who will appear in the concert will be Noriko Toda, soprano; Reiko Chiba, soprano; Seiichi Hayakawa, baritone; Nobuko Ohtani, soprano, and Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano.

The 59th concert of the Keio University Mandoline Club, Sunday, November 29, at 6:30 p.m., at the Keio University auditorium, Mita. The orchestra will be conducted by Tadashi Hattori, and Miss Haruko Miyashita, soprano, will be the soloist.

CHINESE FANS AWAIT 'BENEVOLENCE' FILM

Chunghua Production to Be Released in 5 Shanghai Theaters Same Time

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 18.—The theater-going public here is awaiting presentation of "Benevolence," a gigantic four-hour feature picture produced by the Chunghua Associated Productions which will be released simultaneously at five theaters.

Rumors that the Roadhouse will charge $50 admission are causing a sensation.

Miss Lee Shang Lang, popularly known as "Ri Ko Ran" among Japanese movie fans in Japan, will appear with Yuan Mei Yun, and Chen Yun Shang in the Chinese version of the "Opium War," a Toho production.

This is her first appearance with Chinese actors and actresses, but her fluent Pekingnese should be helpful in her work.

Of the Japanese pictures, "Warm Current" and "Bouquet of the South Seas" have been well received. At present the "Malay Campaign" is being shown.

The Chinese version of the "Chronicle of Victories" is being prepared, the Japanese feature having been popularly received.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

For the first time in the history of Japan's opera activity, Richard Wagner's Lohengrin will be staged at the Kabukiza for four days from November 23 in the 16th performance of the Fujiwara Opera Troupe. The curtain will rise at 6:30 p.m. daily. The important cast will be assigned to Yoshie Fujiwara, Keisuke Shimoyagawa, Miho Nagato, Takeshi Tomeda, Yoshiko Sato and Gisuke Tomita. The other leading players will include Tsurutoshi Hayashi, Sumiko Isomura, Kazuko Sasada, Kiyoko Izaki, and Hideyoshi Hibino. All members of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will provide the music under the baton of Manfred Gurlitt, while the chorus will be furnished by members of the Tokyo Choir with Jiro Okazaki directing. The opera will be placed under the direction of Keizo Horiuchi with settings by Ryutaro Mibayashi.

Joji Oka, one of the popular stage and screen players, who is now collaborating with the actors and actresses of the Gekidan Shimpa at the Tokyo Gekijo, is planning to organize a new theatrical troupe to be known as the Shingeki Butai. If everything goes well, the new troupe will be able to make a premiere show at the Meijiza next month, says a report.

With Uzayemon Ichimura in the van, the well known Kabuki actors such as Nizayemon Kataoka, Tomoyemon Otani, Mitsugoro Bando, Tosshi Sawamura, and Sumizo Ichikawa will play at the Kabukiza next month. The program will be featured by an old classical play entitled "Gempei Nunobiki no Taki" (The Tale of Sanemori, a Great Warrior), which is the favorite of Uzayemon. There will be three additional features, including "Yoshidaya" (a fashionable romantic drama of old Japan).

In compliance with the prize-winning contest of national drama sponsored by the Board of Information, altogether 175 plays have been presented, this being an increase of 53 plays as against those collected in the first contest held last year. The plays now in the hands of the judges will formally be selected before the end of this month and the final decision of the prize-winning play will be announced early next month.

In cooperation with Shinko, the Gekidan Bunkaza modern school dramatic troupe will play at the Shochiku Gekijo in Kyoto from November 20 to stage Miyoshi's popular drama called "Kanyeki."

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Japan Actors' Association, Yaozo Ichikawa and Ritsuko Mori have been appointed as new directors, while Kichiyemon Nakamura's resignation as chairman has been accepted.

The Zenshinza theatrical troupe, which will not play next month, has decided to go to Osaka in January, where it will take over the Minamiza.

A special four-day program has been arranged by the Shinsei Shimpa dramatic company at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, starting November 26. The young actors and actresses of this troupe will perform in two plays, namely, "Choko Deruta" and "Taiyo no Ko," both of which were previously staged on the local stage with big success.

MOVIE TO ENTERTAIN SOLDIERS IN SOUTH

Local Firm to Send 33 Dramatic Pictures as Token of Appreciation

As a token of the nation's thanks for the brilliant activities and achievements of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, the Motion Picture Distribution Company has decided to send 33 dramatic pictures to Burma, Shonan Island, Java, Manila, North Borneo, Thailand, and other leading places in the South to entertain the Japanese soldiers there. The films, which have been selected for shipment to the South, are new productions, which made a big hit at home.

Under the supervision of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, the Toho studio has succeeded in completing the historical war picture entitled "Hawai Marei Oki Kaisen" (The Sea Battles Off Malaya and Hawaii) with Kajiro Yamamoto directing. The picture is promised to be released on the local screen, starting December ? in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Ministry of Education has recently approved six dramatic and cultural feature films for classroom use, including "Shogun to Sanbo to Hei" (The General, Staff Officers and Soldiers), "Ichioku Bokujin" (Air Defense Front), and "Eikoku Kuzururu no Hi" (The Day When Britain Collapsed).

The ninth motion picture show of the War of Greater East Asia is scheduled to be given at the Hibiya Public Hall at 6 p.m. on November 24 under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Municipality and the Japan Motion Picture Association. The program consists of "Sora no Shimpei" (God-Sent Fighters of the Air), and latest newsreels of the War of Greater East Asia.

Trailers of "The Sea Battles off Malaya and Hawaii," which will be released at the leading cinema houses throughout the country early next month, will be shown at various theaters in the capital, commencing today.

Depicting the collapse of Britain's exploitation in East Asia, a dramatic feature film called "Hongkong Koryaku—Eikoku Kuzururu no Hi" (The Hongkong Occupation Is the Day When Britain Collapsed) produced by Daiyei has been endorsed by the Education Ministry recently as the 17th recommendation given to domestic productions.

Aizawa Heads Milk Firm

SHANGHAI.—To unify Japanese dairies in the Shanghai area, a Shanghai Milk Industry Company has been created with Hanji Aizawa of Meiji Seika Kaisha assuming the presidency of the new company.

C. China Industry Body Formed

SHANGHAI.—A Federation of Central China Industrial Co-Prosperity Association to control 250 industrial associations in Central China was recently established here.

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Foreman aboard:— Katsuo Ito
Nationality:— Japanese
Address:— 2,331, O-oka-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan

The above boats, seized by the Imperial Japanese war vessels, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

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AIM TO SECURE CROP OF C. CHINA COTTON

Authorities There Taking Various Steps—Other Organizations Help in Task

In keeping with the rapid increase in demand for fibers throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Central China raw cotton is coming into the limelight as one of the most important fibrous raw materials. Therefore, competent authorities in various parts of Central China, in collaboration with the Japanese and Chinese spinning companies there, are taking timely measures to secure the entire supply of raw cotton produced in Central China, says the Nippon Sangyo.

For instance, in September last, 58 leading spinning companies and dealers in raw cotton throughout Central China, both Japanese and Chinese, established the Central China Raw Cotton Control Association, which since has been active in increasing the revenue of native cotton growers by eliminating middle men on the one hand, and ensuring a fair distribution of raw cotton among native and Japanese spinning companies in Central China on the other.

In view of the heavy task the control association is required to carry out, 15 Japanese dealers in raw cotton, north of the Great Canal, established in October last the Kiangpei Raw Cotton Purchasing Association with a capital of ¥100,000,000, which is now playing an active part as an auxiliary organization of the control association.

Recently, the system for the purchase of raw cotton from all cotton growers in Central China was practically completed by the establishment of the Supei Cotton Company with a capital of ¥15,000,000 invested in by a number of Chinese businessmen.

The activities of these organizations, moreover, are facilitated by the Kiangpei Industry Company belonging to the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company. Meanwhile, a number of Japanese and Chinese spinning companies and cotton dealers other than those stated above are contemplating the establishment by December of another organization to engage in the purchase of raw cotton from cotton growers throughout Central China. The new organization, with a capital of 12,000,000 yuan, is expected to start work early next year.

It is believed in spinning circles of China and Japan that the supply of raw cotton will be considerably augmented by the activities of these various organizations.

BANK DEPOSITS SHOW RISE OVER PRECEDING WEEK-END

Indicative of the nation's increasing efforts to cooperate with the Government Savings Policy, the total amount of deposits at member banks in Tokyo as on November 14 stood at ¥15,372,000,000, representing a ¥140,000,000 increase compared with the corresponding figures at the close of the preceding week, November 7, reported the Tokyo Clearing House, reports Domei.

The report also revealed that loans extended by the Tokyo banks as on November 14 aggregated ¥10,038,000,000, showing a ¥43,000,000 gain over the preceding week.

It was also reported by the Clearing House that investments of the Tokyo banks in valuable securities as on November 14, totalled ¥11,589,000,000, a rise of ¥108,000,000 as compared with the preceding week-end.

Justice to Be Motto Of E. Asiatic Ministry

(Continued From Page 6)

age everyone to give each one its due.

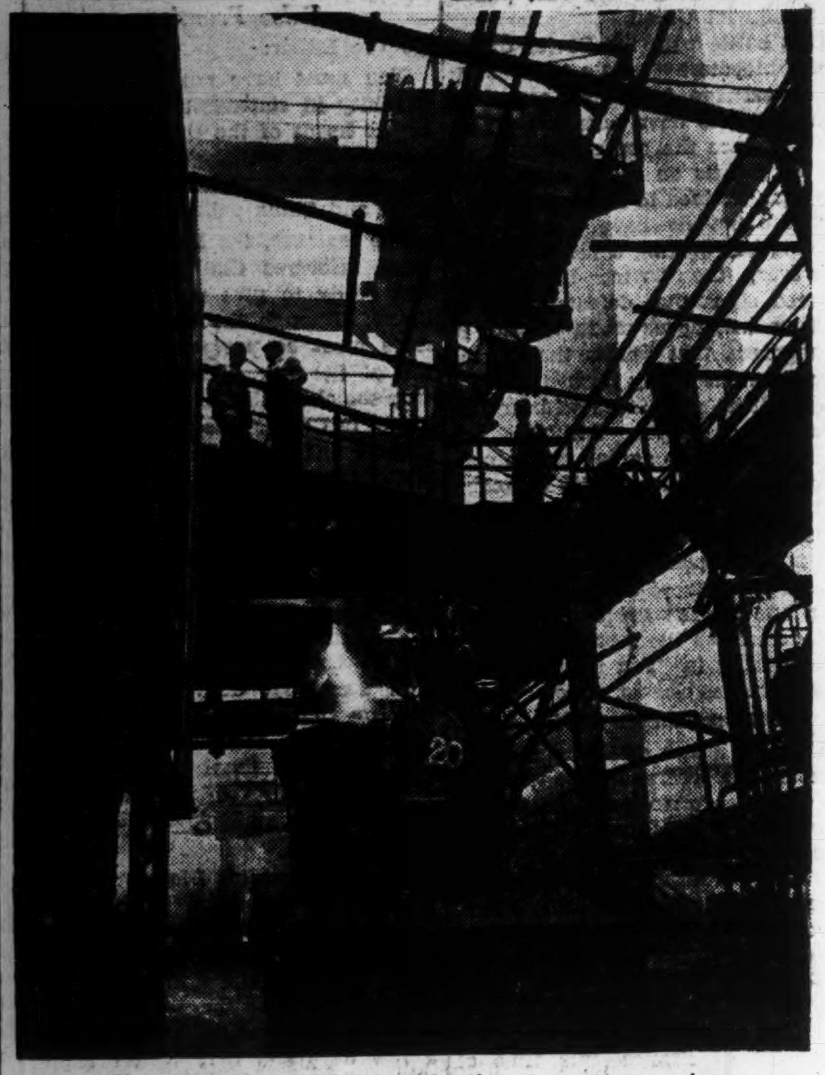
These conceptions must convince the world that the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs does not signify merely a new office in the city of Tokyo, nor the installation of fifty new State officials. It is necessary to realize that it heralds the advance of a great new idealistic system. It represents the materialization of our Co-Prosperity Sphere, the "New Order" which in the not too distant future will govern the destinies of the world to lead it to happier and more secure paths.

Auto Distributing Bodies Set Up

The establishment of automobile distribution companies in all prefectures of Japan Proper is proceeding smoothly under the well directed guidance of the authorities.

According to interim reports received up to November 16, as many as 22 prefectures have established the organization in question, while preparations are nearing completion for their establishment in the 27 other prefectures including Tokyo, says the Sangyo Keizai.

From Molten Metal Into Pipes



Steel pipes for conduits and other important equipment or parts of machinery being manufactured in iron-processing.

FLOOR TONE CHEERY AS BULLS HOLD OFF

Less Moneyed Speculators Recover From Shock, Prices Generally Rally

In contrast to the sluggish tone on Tuesday, the Tokyo Stock Exchange saw a cheerful scene or extensive recoveries yesterday. All this seems to be explainable by the interruption of liquidation by the less-moneyed bull camp and the popular belief in a moderate policy to be taken by the Finance Ministry as to the restrictions on the privilege of general stock-holders in connection with the increase in the capitals of corporations.

In the long-term section, for instance, Kotobuki Steel rallied as much as ¥4.40, Japan Precision Machinery ¥2.90, Japan Sand Iron ¥2.80, Tokyo Wire Rope ¥2.60, Katakura Silk ¥2.50, Hitachi Iron Works, new, ¥2.40, Japan Piston ¥2.00. Following suit of the impressive recoveries of these industrials, the majority of other key industrials registered gains of around ¥1.50.

The short-term section was comparatively calm, whereas fractional gains were scored by Japan Mining and other miscellaneous wares.

The spot market was noticeably recuperative. For instance, Kawasaki Heavy Industrial rallied ¥2.20 and its new ¥2.50, Japan Special Steel ¥1.30, Shibaura Electric Industrial and several airplane manufacturing industrials stepped up around ¥1.00 each.

Minimum Raised

It deserves notice that the Tokyo Stock Exchange announced on Tuesday afternoon that the minimum number of shares for transactions in the long-term and short-term sections of the Exchange should be raised to 50 instead of 10 as in practice heretofore, effective with the long-term section on December 1 when biddings for February deliveries begin and with the short-term section on February 1 next year, it being understood that the wares bidden in less numbers for deliveries in November, December or January should be left unchanged until the liquidation or completion or deliveries by January end.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	— Delivery —		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	141.0	141.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	89.8	87.9	88.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	76.7	77.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	79.9	80.2	81.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	99.2	98.1	97.4
Showa Elec Ind (50)	79.7	79.9	80.8
Toa Tobacco (50)	108.1	106.2	106.5
Manchou Tobacco (35)	95.8	96.7	96.8
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	99.6	100.8	101.2
O. S. K. (50)	94.0	94.9	93.4
Toyo Steamship (50)	73.1	....	74.5
Nissan Steamship (50)	....	66.6	67.3
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	100.3	101.0	100.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	107.0	106.3	107.2
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	142.0	141.5	140.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	69.9	69.4	70.7
Japan Beer (50)	....	114.0	112.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	46.0	46.4	....
Sumatra Dev (37½)	50.0	51.2	51.0
Asahi Glass (50)	....	124.2	123.9

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	119.5	9.8	8.6	119.2
N. Y. K., old	100.5	1.0	99.5	100.3
Do. new	86.7	7.0	6.0	86.6
Kanebo Spinning	143.0	3.0	2.1	....
Do, new	87.4	7.9	6.5	87.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	78.7	9.3	7.8	78.8
Osaka Stock, new	73.9	3.9	1.7	72.4
Japan Steel Tube	74.1	4.3	3.8	73.9
Japan Oil	80.0	0.3	79.9	80.1
S. M. R.	73.1	4.0	3.9	73.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	93.5	3.9	3.3	93.7
Hokkaido Coal	78.1	8.3	8.0	78.3
Toyo Rayon, new	63.1	3.1	2.5	63.1
Hitachi Iron Works	91.0	1.0	90.0	90.0
Kokura Iron Works	56.6	6.8	6.5	56.8
Japan Beer, new	58.0	8.0	7.2	57.3
Nichiro Fishery	79.5	9.5	8.7	....
Japan Fishery, new	47.0	7.0	6.6	....
Japan Sugar, new	73.6	4.5	3.6	74.5
Ensuiko Sugar	64.1	4.6	3.9	64.5
Japan Mining	64.4	4.4	3.7	63.8

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	119.20	Same
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	86.60	+ 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	87.30	+ 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

TREES YIELDING PULP DISCOVERED IN SOUTH

Forestry Association Finds Over A Dozen Suitable Species After Long Investigation

Six years of continuous investigations conducted by the Imperial Forestry Association of Japan for new resources of pulp in the southern regions, including the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo, has resulted in the discovery of a dozen different species of broad-leaved trees called in Malay, Karang Payang, Trengtan Katurpan Utang, Mer Kershimah and others that are most suitable for pulp production, says Domei.

Of these trees, Karang Payang, grows to a height of 40 feet with a diameter of about 6 inches in 2 years and a half. In 10 years, the growth reaches 80 feet, the diameter of the trunk at about 4 feet from the ground being about 12 inches.

All the broad-leaved trees stated above thrive in Borneo, Sumatra, and New Guinea, where they form extensive areas of virgin forests, as if waiting to serve as excellent materials of pulp.

Yorishige Asada, engineer of the Imperial Forestry Association of Japan who had been working at the experimental station in Borneo and who returned here on board the Asama Maru after being detained for several months by the British authorities since the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia, has stated as follows in a recent press interview:

"All the trees in the southern regions are not suitable as materials for pulp, although there are many species that serve the purpose in view. Among others, the Karang Payang, is one of the best raw materials for pulp, staple fiber, and rayon as found out through our experiments.

"In the southern regions, there are very few species of needles. In view of the fact that Formosan needles are thriving in mountainous zones about 1,000 meters above sea level, we shall easily find many species of needles here in Japan that can be replanted in the southern regions where they will grow rapidly."

ACTIVITY IN SILK UP AS ORDERS POUR IN

Ministry Deliberates With Sericultural Officials on Working of Control Law

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, November 18.—Exceedingly great activity was manifested by the spot raw silk market last week with orders pouring in more and more from all over the country in anticipation of the supply growing in scarcity under various circumstances such as a steadily increasing demand for raw silk as an indispensable wearing material for the peoples of the south and the decreased cocoon crop this year. This awakened keener speculative interest.

The stock became so much low as to create increased forward trading for delivery extending over to March or April. The price position was more strengthened daily in consequence. Export silk soared up more than home use silk, as it could be traded freely, its D Grade closing for the week at ¥1,565 for white 13/15 deniers and at ¥1,520 for yellow and white 20/22 deniers, and white 13/15 deniers, Grade A standing at 1,615, far above the prices of the same grades of home use silk.

The futures market kept up a firm tone over the week in sympathy with the spot market. The November position was stronger in view of a scarcity of spot supply, and closed for the week at ¥15.80. Bullish sentiment increased considerably in all deliveries.

Total Arrivals

For the first ten days of November, the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe were 8,267 bales and the total re-shipments from both ports 6,590½ bales according to the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns, the stocks held on November 11 being only 11,137½ bales in both ports. During the period, the supply and demand position was improved more substantially than previously with the actual demand extending over to some high grades hitherto unsaleable as a result of a scarcity of the common grades.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, which is making plans for insuring the production of cocoons along lines previously laid down, convened a conference of the local chief officials of sericulture on November 10 and 11 and deliberated with them on means of smoothly working the Raw Silk Industrial Control Law and of raising the efficiency of cocoon production at a more economical cost. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino spoke on the occasion substantially to the following effect:

Gist of Ino's Talk

"Raw silk is growing in importance, while such artificial fibers as rayon and staple fiber are getting inevitably shorter in supply. Besides serving as wearing material for military and general purposes, which are being extended steadily, raw silk is being used in a new field as short silk fiber and woollen silk, which are a result of technical studies made cooperatively by the Government and the people.

"In this new direction, raw silk promises very well for the future as substitute for wool and some other textiles for popular use. Not only that, but studies into new uses of silkworm pupas, mulberry barks and other by-products of sericulture are producing excellent results, and their practical uses in a high degree may serve for a relative reduction in the cost of raw silk and may add importance to the raw silk industry as a source of food supply.

Form Important Factor

"Furthermore, these industrial products of raw silk will be an important factor in the economic establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from the viewpoint of the supply of textile manufactures to the southern regions. Silk raising is next in importance to rice cultivation for Japanese peasantry, and considering how it is important to have about 40 per cent of the Japanese population engaged in agriculture as the source of our racial cultivation and to maintain and promote the growth of agriculture in Japan under the national food and racial policies in connection with the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is essential for it to raise silk and do other work rationally as side business.

"It is highly regrettable to note a decreasing tendency in cocoon production at the present moment, which is, however, a result of unavailable circumstances. But there may be considerable room left for insuring a sufficient amount of cocoon production by means of simplifying and rationalizing sericulture on definite lines, eliminating the waste in production as far as possible, making the most efficient use of mulberry farms, materials, labor and arts and striving for a promotion of production efficiency and for the cheapening of the cost of production."

The conference of the local chief officials of sericulture, above referred to, considered the question of ensuring cocoon production, and arrived at various decisions, the more important of which are one for encouraging silk raising on definite plans from mulberry cultivation up to silkworm rearing, giving priority to rearing of silkworms from selected eggs so as to stabilize the crop condition of cocoons, attaching of more importance to quantity than quality in cocoon production and production of cocoons most suitable for uses at a cheap cost, and cooperative rearing of young silkworms and feeding of old worms on mulberry leaves on twigs or their keeping on the "surface" system.

On November 12, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry announced an outline of its cocoon distribution plan for 1912, appointing the Japan Raw Silk Controlling Co. to formulate a plan for cocoon distribution and to prosecute it. The Raw Silk Control Law provides for this particular business of the company, but it has hitherto been conducted by the Prefectural Cocoon Distribution Commissions as its agents pending the perfection of the local equipment of the Controlling Co.

BRITISH WAR FINANCE

Beef-Eating Britishers Compelled to Turn Vegetarian With Dairy Products Running Low—Lord Woolton, Food Minister, Indicates New Trend

At the end of May 1941, the proportions of supply of every-day foodstuffs to the pre-war period was as follows:

	Percentage
Meat	60.6
Bacon, ham, margarine, black tea	66.7
Butter	51.9
Cheese	33.3
Sugar	39.0

These figures, however, have been considerably reduced this year, and recent information reveals that the staple foods are supplied at the following rates to each person per day:

Butter	33 grams
Sugar	32 ,,
Black tea	8 ,,
Beef	73 ,,
Pork	16 ,,
Cheese	8 ,,
Marmalade	15 ,,

It is reported that the supply of sugar is to be further curtailed in the near future.

Shortages Severe

According to recent foreign dispatches, the shortages of commodities has been particularly severe since the March of this year, so much so that the supply of meat and other less important foodstuffs has been cut down. Domiciliary searches have been ordered to put an end to the practice of hoarding. After April 6, the making of white bread was totally prohibited and the people are now obliged to live on brown bread only. The Daily Express,—complaining of the aggravated food situation, recently commented as follows:

"Each of us in pre-war days used to take half a pound of meat per day, but today we are allowed less than two ounces. As for vegetables, the supplies are very short and their prices are exorbitantly high with the exception of potatoes and carrots. Fruits are hardly obtainable anywhere and sardines and salted cod are the only fishes we can get on the market.

Cream Banned

"Sale of cream has been prohibited, while the distribution of eggs is at the poor rate of three per term. Due to the restrictions in the supply of fat, cooking is scarcely possible."

After June 1, the maximum price at restaurants has been set at 5 shillings, the number of dishes to be served being limited to less than three. No meat or fish at all is served on certain days of the week in any restaurant or dining saloon. Even cow's milk, whose percentage of self-supply was said to be more than 100 in pre-war days, has had to be placed under the unitary control of a milk sales control society as from October 1 on account of the irregularity of distribution.

The shortages of sugar and fats have compelled a large number of provisions manufacturers to close down their plants.

According to the results of investigations conducted by the Board of Health at Glasgow, on account of malnutrition caused by insufficient food, cases of tuberculosis have rapidly increased of late, which is retarding productive efficiency to a considerable extent. This fact alone is enough to show that the supply of provisions in Britain has gone down both in quality and quantity.

Food Situation Worse

In this way, the food situation in Britain, particularly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia entailing an acuter shortage of shipping, has steadily grown worse, and with a view to tiding over the difficulty, all possible measures are being taken in various quarters to encourage increased production of foodstuffs at home. A campaign for "ploughing for victory" was started at first, and by virtue of the Lease-Lend Act, importation of agricultural machinery from the United States was promoted and an additional two million acres of land was brought under cultivation. In order to stir up enthusiasm in the minds of the farmers, the Government has gone so far as to promise the maintenance of high prices for the staple agricultural products after the war and, at the same time, they are endeavoring, in order to secure agricultural labor, to refrain as much as possible from recruiting farmers for military service, similarly as in the case of workers engaged in munitions making.

It is quite doubtful, however, if such a temporizing policy for increased production can produce any worthwhile results.

Going Vegetarian

To provide against the complete suspension of import of meat and corn, the government is making efforts for increased outputs of dairy produce and common onions and carrots, whose nutritive value is high, in the hope of giving the people sufficient nutrition in wartime. That is to say, on account of the difficulty of importing enough quantities of forage for cattle, pigs and poultry, they are concentrating all forage available on the breeding of milch-cows for production of milk, butter and cheese to make up for the shortage of meat, and as regards farm products, the main efforts are concentrated on the cultivation of barley, oat, potatoes, as well as common onions and carrots.

As a result of this policy, in spite of the severe shortage of meat and eggs, the supply of cheese and potatoes is comparatively good. In this connection, Lord Woolton, Minister for Food, at a press interview on September 28, said:

"Whether the food problem takes a favorable turn or otherwise hinges entirely on imports from abroad. However, today the position of meat is not so important as formerly in the list of all foodstuffs. Of course, the more we have it the better, but the conditions have changed. Apart from meat, the supply of cheese and potatoes is at present fairly abundant and their food value is very great. Consequently, we should utilize cheese and potatoes as much as possible as food. As time goes on, we shall be able to find some other kinds of food to take their place. In that event, we shall redirect our efforts to these new foodstuffs. The food measures of our country will be taken along such lines."

Has Limits

So far so good. But the fact remains that increased production of provisions at home naturally has its own limits, and it is next to impossible to produce substitutes for imported foods whose volumes took up about 70 per cent of the entire food requirements of the country. Furthermore, due to constant accumulation of adverse conditions mitigating against productivity, it is [illegible] to presume that the ab[illegible]duction total will steadi[illegible] year after year, which [illegible] with the augmentation o[illegible] losses caused by the [illegible] marines, will precipitate [illegible] situation in Britain down[illegible]astrous impasse.

36 BUS LINES IN [illegible] OPENED FOR S[illegible]VICE

Those Running [illegible]tavia, Semarang, Bandoe[illegible]overing 1,600 Kilometers [illegible]ored

Marking the com[illegible] of the first bus service plan [illegible]a drawn up by the Land [illegible]portation Bureau of the Ja[illegible]ministration in Batavia, [illegible]es including those runni[illegible]atavia, Semarang, Bandoe[illegible]other local districts, coverin[illegible]ximately 1,600 kilometers, [illegible] open for service, reports [illegible]m Batavia.

In order to faci[illegible]senger and freight transporta[illegible] the island, the same bureau [illegible]ng out the second transporta[illegible]an, it was revealed.

It is understood [illegible]he Land Transportation Bu[illegible]so concentrating its effo[illegible]ing the bus and truck [illegible] land to normalcy, [illegible]ing the transportati[illegible] and goods through[illegible]

Prior to the outb[illegible] of Greater East As[illegible]ment of the bus ser[illegible] the control of Chine[illegible] rather disorganized.

The transportation[illegible]ever, successfully adj[illegible]agement and is hard [illegible]pand the bus service [illegible] of the islanders.

Bill Clearin[illegible]

November 1[illegible]
(In ¥1,000)

	To[illegible]
Bills Cleared	24[illegible]
Balance	34[illegible]

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1942

The Third Battle Off The Solomons

The announcement of Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 yesterday afternoon revealed that the Japanese Navy is continuing to inflict severe damage upon the enemy in the region of the Solomon Islands. In the latest battle, officially designated as the Third Naval Battle off the Solomons, the enemy has again taken a beating which they will not soon forget. In a region where some of the most spectacular naval battles in the history of the world have already been fought, this latest battle may even prove to have been the most important of the entire series.

Something of the magnitude of this engagement may be gauged from the toll taken of the enemy forces. According to the official announcement, on the night of November 13 the Air Units of the Imperial Navy launched an air attack on the enemy air base located on the island of Guadalcanal. The result was that the enemy air base suffered severe damage.

The next day, the 14th, the Japanese Forces came upon a fresh enemy unit to the northwest of the island of Guadalcanal. The main body of the enemy reinforcements consisted of two battleships and more than four large cruisers. Notwithstanding the unusual strength of this fleet, the Imperial Forces succeeded in inflicting considerable damage upon the two battleships, utterly destroyed most of the enemy auxiliary force, and forced the two damaged enemy capital-ships to flee in rout toward the south.

The detailed results of the encounters from November 12 to 14 inclusive, as announced by the authorities, amply indicate the importance of the conflict. The enemy suffered the loss of eight cruisers sunk, five of which were sent to the bottom instantaneously upon being hit. Three of the cruisers which were sunk were of a new type. The enemy also suffered the loss of four or five destroyers sunk as well as a transport. In addition, so badly damaged as to constitute almost a total loss were three cruisers, three or four destroyers, and three transports. Significant also is the fact that the two battleships, constituting the mainstay of the enemy fleet, also suffered considerable damage. At the same time, in the conflict in the air, 63 enemy planes were shot down, while 10 odd planes or so were destroyed before they could take to the air.

On the Japanese side, the losses were one battleship sunk, another battleship badly damaged, one cruiser sunk, three destroyers sunk, and seven transports badly damaged, while as for the conflict in the air 32 of the Japanese planes were deliberately dashed against the enemy and nine others failed to return. As will be seen, although the Japanese did not escape unscathed, considering the magnitude of the encounter and the severity of the losses inflicted on the enemy, the price paid for the victory was a natural and relatively slight one.

It goes without saying that the position of the enemy must indeed be desperate, for why otherwise would they persist in trying again and again to grapple with the Japanese Forces when the result each time is merely the multiplication of their losses? This latest announcement of Imperial Headquarters furnishes still another proof of the reassuring fact that the Japanese Navy is carrying on in line with the unparalleled tradition which it has indelibly etched on the tablets of the history of the war so far.

South America and the World War

According to foreign telegrams lately to hand, the Anglo-American predatory invasion of North Africa seems to be causing considerable repercussions to South American countries. It is rumored, for instance, that the Anglo-American outrage has intensified the tendency, in some quarters, of holding America and Britain in dread and has stimulated, in some other quarters, the growth of a tendency to follow Anglo-American lead blindly, that these two tendencies have combined to engender the sentiment of fawning on these two Powers and also that Argentina and Chile are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain the neutrality which they have hitherto stoutly upheld. In view of the fact that interested American propaganda is largely discernible in these reports, it is hazardous to take them at their face value, but at the same time we must admit that we cannot but regard such tendencies with grave concern.

We are not, however, concerned with simply what appears on the surface. We must go deeper into the matter to grasp the true aspects of the problem. In the days when, inspired by great spirits like Simon Bolivar, of Venezuela, and San Martin, of Argentina, independent States were established in South America, one common spirit was dominant through the length and breadth of South America. Although the two different languages of Portuguese and Spanish are spoken there, the origin of both languages is alike traceable to Latin. Their ruling idea has been to promote the concord of Iberian-America. They are pious believers in Roman Catholicism. This concord of Iberian-America is not confined to the sphere of ideas; it finds expression in actions also.

Setting apart the question of whether the Drago doctrine or the Calbo principle, which is found in international public law, has found general acceptance, the fact that these principles were advocated and practised in South American countries is significant as it denotes that when hard pressure was brought to bear by an outside strong Power upon one sister State in South America, resistance took on the aspect of joint action among the South American countries. There are, besides, many instances where Iberian-America acted conjointly.

Thus viewed, it will be seen that Iberian-America as a whole forms one complete organism and, as such, it asserts its independent existence as against the other regions and especially against Anglo-Saxon America, both spiritually and materially. The independent nature of Iberian-America is fully recognized by South American leaders, and there is no doubt that they will protect their independence by resisting resolutely the sordid attempts of America and Britain to lead them astray with the bait of material gain. They will accordingly most strongly oppose the idea of severing relations with the Axis Powers. It is high time that they were up and doing in order to form such strong public opinion as is proof against all Anglo-American machinations. It is most earnestly to be desired that they will lead public opinion in their countries wisely so as to ensure the absolute security of South America. The peoples of Latin extraction are naturally very talented. There are many cases where a few men of genius led the populace wisely with their rare perspicacity and courage. We put special stress on this point because we know that the leaders of Iberian-America are descendants of these worthy Latin people.

We, the Japanese people, are doing everything possible to win the war in order to realize the ideal of establishing a new world by compassing the downfall of the sordid materialistic civilization of America and Britain. The brilliant victory won by the Japanese in the Battle of the South Pacific quite recently testifies eloquently to Japan's increasing strength.

In conclusion, we express the ardent hope that at the present important juncture the leaders of Iberian-America will show themselves capable of guiding the destinies of their countries in the right direction with a clear insight into the course of world events.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 19, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The U.S. State Department official said that although Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, would not hold further formal conversations today with Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, and Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, an informal meeting may take place in order to permit either side to obtain any particular data or minor items of information which might be desired. Simultaneously, it was announced that Hull's regular weekly press conference was cancelled. Meantime, Hull conferred with Dutch, New Zealand and Australian envoys here and reportedly conveyed to them information regarding the Japan-United States parleys.

* * *

In another attempt to end the "captive mine" strike, President Roosevelt dispatched letters to John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and representatives of steel companies, asking them to maintain status quo on the closed shop issue during the national emergency or to submit the issue to arbitration, agreeing to accept in advance any decision which might be reached.

* * *

In reply to questions by Geoffrey Le Mesurier Mander in the House of Commons, asking for clarification of Britain's stand in connection with the Burma Route, Major Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, today declared it is "already clear to all concerned that an attack upon the Burma Route would create a grave situation."

* * *

Major-General John Greely is scheduled to leave for Archangel, Soviet White Sea port, as head of a large United States military mission now in process of formation, it was reported in Washington D. C., today.

BRITAIN IS ALREADY CRUMBLING; NO HOPE HELD FOR HER SURVIVAL

Events Leading Up to European War and Subsequent Military Operations Reviewed

By YOSHITARO KUSUYAMA

(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

The European War which broke out in 1939 has already entered its fourth year, with no indications yet of its termination. Providing that no unexpected peace is immaturely concluded among the parties, the war may draw on—on and on for an interminable period as the possibility of one of the opposing parties suddenly receiving a mortal stroke is out of the question at present.

I was a frequent visitor in Germany and England during 1939 when the European situation was crackling, with signs that the sparks may burst into flames at any moment. A consumption most richly desired by Germany was to make the Polish issue another Czechoslovakia incident and to prevent by all means the participation of France and Britain, who had concluded a treaty with Poland for the protection of the latter's territorial integrity. The existence of this agreement was, in the eyes of the Reich Government, a source of vexation for it might very well involve Britain and France.

Tries to Conclude Pact

To the prevention of Anglo-French interference was devoted all the efforts of the German diplomatic machine. The object was to sign a non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union.

Just at this time, with the ostensible design of throwing the French and British off-guard as to the imminence of warfare, Foreign Minister Joachim Ribbentrop, Goering, Hess and Goebbels met at Salzburg, leaving their offices in Berlin vacant.

At this juncture, I was in Danzig where I met the German leader of this city. Perceiving the dangerous undertone of events from his talk, I immediately rushed to Berlin where I was astonished to find the capital of Germany, newly "situated" at Salzburg. On asking the Foreign Minister for an interview, I was informed that I must come to Salzburg. I proceeded there and spent about 10 days in this southern village. So well was the underlying purpose of the gathering in Salzburg concealed by the arrival of Count Ciano that even the British Black Chamber was unable to get the slightest intimation of the events which were brewing.

Currently England also was sending diplomatic and even military missions to the Soviet capital, with the overt expectation of aligning the U.S.S.R. on their side. But at Salzburg, Foreign Minister Ribbentrop was daily meeting Chancellor Hitler for secret conversations, continuously keeping in contact with the German Ambassador in Moscow, Count Schulenburg. The result was the conclusion of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact.

Blue Ribbon Diplomacy

If there was ever a diplomatic victory, perhaps this feat deserves a blue ribbon. But in wishfully believing that the Anglo-French nations would think twice before they would come to the rescue of Poland over such an insignificant issue as the Danzig question, Ribbentrop was obviously deceiving himself. However, the Premier of Britain, Neville Chamberlain, was at that time one of the staunch advocates of peace-at-any-price policy, and so was Daladier, the French Premier. The diplomatic prestige of these countries was really at its lowest point. Perhaps in view of these conditions, the Reich Foreign Minister not without his reasons for thinking that the Anglo-French promise to the Polish Government was another broken pledge.

To be sure, in England there were men who were convinced that a war against Germany, without the aid of the Soviet Union, would be disastrous to the nation, but the masses were strongly under the belief that the war was being forced on them by the Reich Government. This was in a large measure due to the success of domestic propaganda.

The British Cabinet's policy was to prevent Germany from obtaining hegemony of the European continent. From this standpoint, that Britain was determined to maintain the balance of power in Europe—this as a safeguard for her own preservation—it might be said that Britain was the chief instigator of the European War. There was an unanimity of view on Britain's policy vis-a-vis Germany among the Conservative members of the Chamberlain Ministry—in fact, all the ministers were of the belief that this war to crush Germany was a partnership affair among Britain, France and the United States. They were willing to wage war against the Reich even without the aid of the Soviet Union. This was the general impression I obtained when I had an interview with the Secretary for the Dominions, Anthony Eden, after the outbreak of the war.

Rushes to England

Realizing that the political situation in England at the time was worthy of observation on the spot, I rushed to London to attend the session of Parliament. The House of Commons and the House of Lords during the three days following the German invasion of Poland were fanned by a feverish war sentiment. The majority of the M.P. were demanding immediate declaration of war against the Reich but Premier Chamberlain seemed to look with derision on this show of bellicose sentiment. Perhaps Premier Chamberlain was merely acting. Perhaps he really at heart wanted to declare war against the Germans and was clandestinely working up the war fever of Parliament and of the people.

"There is yet room for negotiation," he said, and superficially maintained a vacillating position, thus exciting the impatience of the members of Parliament. It seems, depending on the way one looks at the developments in England at this critical time, that the Parliament was agitated into declaring war at the instigation of Premier Chamberlain. The Parliament, excited and peeved by the seeming imperturbability of the Premier, thus continuously prodded Chamberlain, resulting finally on September 3 with the British declaration of war. The indestructible feeling of animosity toward the Germans which seems to have been worked up by Chamberlain is serving in good stead now as Chancellor Hitler's winged machines release, day in and day out, lethal bombs over the city of London.

Say It's People's War

The people of England today do not consider this war as the responsibility of the Premier himself, or of the Government but of the people themselves. They believe that they are solely responsible for the war and this general feeling seems to have been nurtured in the feverish autumn of 1939. The Premier, anticipating this, or something akin to it, must have put on an act.

At any rate, even before these events transpired, England, with a view to localizing hostilities, tried every trick in her diplomatic repertoire but failed as did Germany, who condescended even so far as to conclude a Non-Aggression Pact with the very nation for which she could find very little admiration. These diplomatic miscarriages were directly the success of the Soviet regime and, viewed from a much broader angle, the result of the back-curtain activities of the United States. Thus, Stalin who welcomed this European War and Roosevelt who designedly fomented this conflict must bear their half-share responsibility of this war for Fuehrer Hitler and Chamberlain, although the protagonists, had tried everything to avert war. The reason that Stalin offered to sign on the dotted line of the Non-Aggression Pact was that he knew full well that by removing the fear of a possible rear attack, he would be encouraging German penetration of Poland. By seeing the continent in flames, Stalin could see the day when he would be able to dye the continent red.

Loses Vital Resources

Although Stalin was able to witness a temporary success of his designs, Heaven's retribution was swift and unerring. The outbreak of the German-Soviet warfare over the Jugoslavian problem has resulted in the Soviets' loss of the vital and important regions, much to the detriment of the economic integrity of that nation.

In Roosevelt's case, he was guilty of deliberately instigating the Polish state to maintain a stiff, stubborn attitude toward Germany and leaving in Germany's mind the impression that the United States is not just yet prepared to enter the war against her over the Polish issue. Roosevelt was not as crude in his diplomatic wiles as Stalin but there can be no room for doubt that with the national presidential election before him, it was necessary to capitalize on the war in Europe in order to run for a third term. Without this overseas warfare, he would have to be satisfied with a life of retirement as an ex-president. Being a megalomaniac, he could never let this possibility loom as a reality. Therefore, from an individual standpoint, he was in favor of this war.

Thus, due to the desire of two leaders who welcomed war, the conflict broke out among three nations who had assiduously schemed for ways of its prevention. It is difficult to foretell now on which side the laurels of victory will rest. One thing that is inevitable is the downfall of the British Empire. Though discussions have arisen over the way in which this war will be ended, it is a certainty that one method would be to sacrifice the British Empire.

Reich Clashes With Soviets

The collapse of France and the dramatic retreat at Dunkirk were perhaps the most critical days for Britain. She was defeated again in the Balkans but after this episode, her national decline was offered a respite. This was due to the outbreak of the German-Soviet war which directed the spearhead of the Axis attack toward the vast plains of the Soviet Union.

This battle with the Soviet Union is the bloodiest struggle to be waged, a carnage in which countless human bodies have been destroyed. Victory since the commencement of the operations on the eastern front has been chained to the Axis chariot and the Soviets have been doing nothing but beating a hasty retreat. However, the Soviet Union has evinced signs that defeats short of decisive will never crush it. But it is apparent that unless the second front is immediately formed, the Soviets will be soon faced with an unprecedented danger. Although the Soviet Union has agreed not to conclude a separate peace with Germany in the military treaty signed between Stalin and Churchill, there are strong reasons to believe that Molotov, in his visits to the American and British capitals sometime ago, demanded the formation of the second front in "You form the second front or else" manner.

Dieppe Landing Fails

With the attack on Stalingrad, the Soviets have become hoarse with the cry for the formation of a second front. So pressing and unanswerable have been their pleas that Churchill personally made a humble pilgrimage to Moscow while President Roosevelt sent his obsequious messenger, Wendell Willkie. As if to show that they were on the job, the British made their sixth abortive attempt to make a landing on the coast of France—this time at Dieppe—with fearful consequences. The invading force was smashed in less than nine hours.

Britain seems to have burned her fingers on the second front issue. Wary now, and yet to keep in the good graces of the Soviet Union, Britain has been saying that the Egyptian operations is her second front campaign or that the air-raids on Germany form the new offensive against the Reich forces. America can offer no better explanations for her failure to launch the second front. In view of the fact that the second front must be formed principally by Britain, the United States has been making rather irresponsible statements. For instance, after the interview with Stalin, Willkie even stated that there is a decisive need for a second front in Europe. The officials in Washington who have classified Willkie's statements as unauthorized, may have done so in order to soothe the injured feelings of the British people or to put the German military off guard. Lately Roosevelt has been talking more about opening fierce operations in the Pacific.

No matter how the situation may develop, the fact that they have advanced to the banks of the Volga River and have entered the gates of the northern Caucasus, particularly the Maikov oil regions are impressive German triumphs. Even though assuming that the Germans will not be able to amass other determinant victories before the arrival of General Winter.

U.S. Production Examined

In examining the record of American production, it appears as if the United States will not be able to produce her scheduled number of aircraft during this year and increase her shipping tonnage to her goal of 800,000 tons.

At present, the British must annually import approximately 14,000,000 tons of goods to meet both civilian and military requirements. Without this, England can never hope to continue her participation in this global struggle. On the basis of this figure, the British will need 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 tons of shipping. This is the estimation of a specialist who took, into consideration the wartime exigencies in shipping and navigation such as the necessity for making round-about voyages and zig-zag courses. Even presuming that the ships can make two round-trips every year, Britain will still need 7,000,000 tons. She presently owns 17,000,000 tons, 3,000,000 tons of which is absolutely required in inter-colonial trade and another 3,000,000 tons for military services, thus leaving only about 10,000,000 tons for the importation of the essential war needs. In other words, Britain today still can afford to lose about 4,000,000 tons but as the German submarines which up to September of this year have sunk 7,000,000 tons and the British shipyards are able to build at the most favorable estimate 100,000 tons a month, she will soon be deprived of these 4,000,000 tons. However, the British are looking forward to American production to replace their losses.

Nor are these all the worries of the British Government. True, the British were given a respite when the Germans began their advance into Soviet territory but the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has been a minus factor in its fight for victory.

Not only did the British lose their bases of operation in East Asia since December 8, 1941 but they also lost their precious colonies. Hongkong, Malaya and Burma have been occupied and the huge British investments and interests in China have been lost to them forever, while Australia, one of her dominions, is turning her allegiance to the United States.

England is destined to pass into oblivion.

READERS IN COUNCIL

False Promises

To the Editor:

You must have noticed the lack of unity in statements and actions of the heads of the United Nations. London and Washington have been markedly at loggerheads over their India and China policies.

For instance, the British Government informed Chungking that it was ready to give up extrality in China, although the actual negotiations must be postponed until the end of the war. London wants to keep the old British signboard of extrality in China, plus the signs, "No Chinese and dogs allowed." Chungking, naturally, is not ready to take London's word for it because it knows how John Bull went back on his words concerning his promise to the Indians after the first World War.

To make matters worse, the speech Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, delivered in Glasgow on October 31 let the British cat out of the bag. Eden declared, "Great Britain must remain every whit an Empire after the war," His speech completely disillusioned Chungking.

Roosevelt's Plans

That only chagrined Washington, however, for it had been trying its best to lull its Asiatic partner, Chungking, to sleep in an opiate dream by singing songs of a beautiful post-war world. It was only a few days ago that Walter Lippmann and Arthur Krock, well-known American commentators, discharged Willkie's mission to China, and declared in behalf of the Washington Government, to dispell Chungking's doubt, that the primary purpose of the United States in fighting Japan was to preserve China's integrity, and "that," continued Lippman, "what we did in refusing to sell out China in her darkest hour is more important than all the words that can be pronounced on the subject of war aims and liberty and justice."

President Roosevelt felt he had to do something to retrieve the situation. On October 1 he issued a "ceremonial message to Cardinal Darby of Philadelphia on the occasion of a Victory Mass. President Roosevelt chanted, "a major aim of the United Nations in this war is to bring back to the world an international order dominated by true Christian principles." Chungking sang the response, "Yes, sir, it is joyful to live in such world, if it were only true."

Democratic Treatment

The traditional policy of London and Washington has always been "Cake yesterday, cake tomorrow but no cake today." That the promise of Roosevelt and his henchmen for China's independence and for a post-war Christian world is no more than a soothing lullaby wherewith to give Chungking false hopes is testified by the heartless treatment which Washington had accorded to many Chinese, including the wife of Lun Woo, a good old Chinese-American resident of Seattle, Washington, as reported by the Christian Science Monitor, a well-known American newspaper.

"Mrs. Woo," wrote the newspaper, "is a Christian, and an American-born Chinese. She graduated from the University of Washington, and was the first woman of Oriental parentage to win membership in Phi Beta Kappa. She married Lun Woo, and had two daughters, Grace Gay Woo and Hazel Joy Woo who are listed by the Government as Chinese-American."

The mother, by order of the Government of Washington, was torn away from her happy home, and from the arms of her Chinese husband and her Chinese-American children. The fact that the Woo family was Christian made no difference to Washington which is interested only in Christianity of tomorrow. Mrs. Woo's home had to be broken up and she was forced to trek to what the Christian Science Monitor called "East of the Mountains."

The "East of the Mountains" which the American newspaper nonchalantly mentioned are in reality such localities as Parker, Arizona; Manzanar, California; and other places which are bleak, undeveloped, God-forsaken spots in the midst of a vast desert. I can tell you that Manzanar is a portion of the Mojave desert which is characterized by scorching heat in the summer, and heavy snowfalls and biting winds in the winter. The place is full of rocks and dusty sands. Even sagebrushes which are unmistakable signs of a bleak and barren land keep away from Manzanar because of its unbelievable extreme climate. In old days, Indians, who were forced into the region by hostile tribesmen, perished of the heat or the cold.

Such are the places which the Christian Science Monitor calls "East of the Mountains" and to one of such places Mrs. Lun Woo was compelled to move, leaving her husband and daughters behind.

Such is the worth of pledges made by Washington and London. They chant songs of relinquishment, of extrality and establishment of a Christian world order, but they are the thing of the future.

The Chinese people in China as well as in the United States were surprised over the ceremonial message which President Roosevelt delivered on October 1: "A major aim of the United Nations in this war is to bring back to the world an international order dominated by true Christian principles."

ISAMU SAWADA

November 16

JUSTICE TO BE MOT OF E. ASIATIC MIN

Continent to Be Purg Anglo-U.S. Influenc

By PROF. TAKEO OKAK

The plan to be followed
new Ministry of Greater Eas
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under the influence of Japa
recently started to operate un
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gime from the Asiatic Continen
halt its impudent advance
threatened our own security.

The Anachronic System

It was the regime establishe
Great Britain and United State
Asia which favored the iniqu
and unopposed exploitation by
Anglo-Saxons in all countries w
their pernicious influence
spread.

However, this regime that we
decrepit because it is no longer s
able to satisfy the needs of this r
less and agitated modern wo
preserves the driving force pecul
to the old systems, and conseque
ly it represents no easy task to
root it. Toward the end of the 18
century, the world become cons
ous that the monarchies were
anachronic system. However, t
wild and violent outbreak of t
French Revolution was not enoug
to demolish the old structure th
guarded and gave shelter to the su
porters of absolutism whose dec
sions were made law and unde
whose tolerance an idle minority e
joyed all the prerogatives of powe
whilst thousands of people worked themselves to death tilling the soil which gave them no food for their children. Two centuries, during which the ideas of Rousseau, Montesquieu and Voltaire went around the world creating States which were called "Democracies," were necessary to reduce to ashes the ruins of the old palaces.

But out of the ashes of those ruins, a system arose which degenerated into exaggerated and corrupted democracy. Under the name of liberty, capitalism prospered. Under the name of fraternity, the capitalist conquered and exploited territories. And under the sign of equality, they tried to force upon the world a hegemony that would admit no competition.

Fairness Is Motio

Japan, occupying a position between the two extremes, namely, the egoistic and inhuman Capitalism and the anti-social and anti-biological Communism, proclaims the establishment of a new regime which is to have work as its foundation. The gold standard will be substituted by trust. Ample and absolute honesty will be the sole rule that will govern international relations. According to our system of work, each zone of the world shall develop freely its own wealth and there will be no judaic cliques or profiteers who will hoard to be able to say later. "To you, I shall give products. And you, I shall let you starve." Each region will administer its own wealth and will loyally interchange its products with those countries which do not possess them but which, however, may be in a position to trade them for others. This will, no doubt, mean the abolition of the gold standard, but this is a desirable thing to happen since it is a crime that small countries abounding in all kinds of raw materials should be oppressed by powerful foreign capital.

Morally we proclaim a fundamental reform of pedagogy with the object of enlightening the views of the generation in powers of action, toward new paths of justice. Children no longer will be borne with a cry of hate on their lips as up to now. In the schools they will never be forced to repeat: "One must hate the white race or one must hate the black race." The future generation will be pliable in the most generous doctrine of Love, thus provoking the sincere cooperation of all human races.

Politically we desire, first of all, the even distribution of each countries' possessions. We are not concerned with the ruling of the internal policy that each country may wish to adopt, providing our principles are not attacked nor our interests injured by their external policies. Internationally, mutual respect based on justice which will encour-

(Continued on Page 5)